

West Sussex (Southern)  
Combined Sanitary District.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1925.

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BY

WILLIAM JAMES BUTCHER,

M.B., D.P.H., D.S.O.





## **Borough of Arundel.**



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# Borough of Arundel.

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SOUTHOVER,

LANSDOWNE ROAD,

WORTHING.

*March, 1926.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1925, which is a quinquennial Survey Report. I have compiled it in accordance with the requirements of Circular 648, issued by the Ministry of Health on 10th December, 1925.

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the death rate (15.0 per 1,000) is higher by 4.1 than last year (10.9), higher by 3.3 than the rate for the urban districts of West Sussex (11.7), and by 2.8 than the rate for England and Wales (12.2). The Infantile Mortality rate was *nil* per 1,000 births, as it was last year, as compared with 46 for the urban districts of West Sussex and 75 for England and Wales.

The birth rate 13.1 per 1,000 was 1.5 per 1,000 higher than last year (11.6) 2.6 lower than the rate for the urban districts of West Sussex (15.7) and 5.2 less than the rate for England and Wales (18.3).

The most pressing need of the district is the provision of more houses for the working classes.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JAMES BUTCHER.

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Arundel is an ancient Borough situated on the River Arun, about four miles north of Littlehampton. Geologically the underlying strata is chalk though the Reading Clay bed comes to the surface at one small area.

Agriculture, the Norfolk Estate, retail shop keeping, and the entertainment of holiday visitors provide between them occupation for the majority of the inhabitants.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) 2,054.

Population (1925) estimated by Registrar General, 2,655.

Population (1921) Census, 2,742.

Rateable Value, (1925) £13,939.

Sum represented by 1d. Rate £56.

Number of inhabited houses (1921) Census, 659.

Number of families or separate occupiers, 666.

Dwellings occupied by one family, 628.

Dwellings occupied by two families, 16.

Dwellings occupied by three families, 2.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births—Legitimate, total 34 (males 18, females 16) ; illegitimate, total 1 (males 1, females 0) Birth Rate, per 1,000 population 13.1.

Deaths—Total 40 (males 22, females 18) ; Death Rate 15.0 per 1,000 population.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth ; from sepsis 0 ; from other causes 0.

Death of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births, 0.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 0

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years) 0.

## Comparative Statistics, 1925.

		England and Wales.		West Sussex		Arundel.
				Urban.	Rural.	
Birth Rate	...	...	18.3	13.8	15.7	13.1
Death Rate	...	...	12.2	11.7	11.8	15.0
Infantile Death Rate	...	...	75	46	49	0.0

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis**

Death Rate ... ..	0.84 (1924)	0.57	0.65	1.1
Zymotic Death Rate ... ..	—	0.18	0.19	0.0
Cancer Death Rate ... ..	1.2 (1924)	—	—	3.0
Scarlet Fever, Incidence Rate				
per 1,000 population ... ..	2.36	—	—	0.0
Diphtheria, Incidence Rate				
per 1,000 population ... ..	1.23	—	—	0.0
Enteric Fever, Incidence Rate				
per 1,000 population ... ..	0.07	—	—	0.0

**EXCEPTIONAL CAUSES OF SICKNESS.**

No special causes of sickness or invalidity have evidenced themselves during the past five years.

**SUMMARY (for reference) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS,  
HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR  
THE DISTRICT.**

**Professional Nursing in the Home.**

(a) GENERAL. The Arundel District Nursing Association employ one nurse who does all the district nursing but not midwifery.

(b) For Infectious Diseases the Local Sanitary Authority pay an annual fee of £6 6s. to the Local District Nursing Association, so that the services of the Nurse shall be available to visit and provide nursing services to all cases of Measles and German Measles that come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health through the schools, or to the knowledge of the nurse herself in the course of her duties.

**Midwives.**

There is one Midwife practising on her own account in the district.

**Clinics and Treatment Centres.****Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.**

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is provided by Her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk at Granville House, Maltravers Street. A meeting is held every Tuesday at 2.30, a doctor attending alternate Tuesdays.



### **School Clinics.**

A School Clinic for minor ailments is held at Granville House Maltravers Street on Wednesdays.

An Eye Clinic is held at the same address when there are school children in need of eye treatment.

Temporary Dental Clinics are arranged from time to time at Arundel for the treatment of school children with decayed teeth.

Children suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids are treated by arrangement at the Arundel Cottage Hospital.

### **Tuberculosis Clinic.**

The West Sussex County Council hold a Tuberculosis Dispensary at the Worthing Hospital on Mondays at 10 a.m., and at 4 St. John Street, Chichester, on Tuesday at 10 a.m., both of which are available to the residents of Arundel. The Tuberculosis Officer also attends once a month at Granville House, Arundel, to see local cases of Tuberculosis.

### **Venereal Disease.**

The West Sussex County Council have made arrangements entitling residents of the County to attend the Clinics for Venereal Disease held at the following Hospitals :—

Worthing Hospital—Wednesdays, women 3—4, men 4—5 ;  
Fridays, women 5—6, men 6—7.

Royal Portsmouth Hospital—for men, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5—7 ; Wednesdays 4—6 ; for women, Wednesday 2—4 ; Fridays 10—12.

### **Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.**

#### **1.—TUBERCULOSIS.**

i. Aldingbourne House Sanatorium, the property of the West Sussex County Council, 59 beds.

ii. A Tuberculosis Pavilion at the Worthing Isolation Hospital, Durrington. This Pavilion has been provided by and is under the control of the West Sussex County Council. 12 beds.



iii. The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, to receive patients suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis at a fee of two and a half guineas per week.

2.—MATERNITY.

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Brighton Lying-in Hospital, Buckingham Road, Brighton, to provide two beds for the reception of abnormal cases of Labour at a fee of two and a half guineas per week.

3.—CHILDREN.

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton, whereby two cots are reserved for the admission of Children under one year requiring in-patient treatment.

4.—FEVER.

The Local Sanitary Authority have no Isolation Hospital. When Infectious cases occur which cannot be isolated at home arrangements are made with a neighbouring Sanitary Authority, usually Littlehampton, for the patient to be removed to their Isolation Hospital.

5.—SMALLPOX.

The West Sussex County Council have undertaken responsibility for the isolation of cases of Smallpox, and have made arrangement with the Brighton Corporation for their reception into the Brighton Smallpox Hospital at Fulking.

**Institutional Provision** for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children—none.

**Other Hospitals available to and used by Residents in the District but not Subsidised by the Local Authority or County Council, though receiving fees from the County Council for work done under previous headings.**

The Local Cottage Hospital (eight beds) is the only Hospital in the District, but the Worthing Hospital, The Royal West Sussex Hospital at Chichester, and the several Hospitals at Brighton are all within twenty miles and from time to time are used by local residents.

### Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES. When an infectious case is removed to the Isolation Hospital of a neighbouring Sanitary Authority, the ambulance of such Sanitary Authority is used for removal.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES. There is a Motor Ambulance stationed at Littlehampton which is worked by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. The Secretary to whom application must be made when it is required, is Mr. A. G. King, 4, Bayford Road, Littlehampton. The cost of the journey is paid by the users unless their means preclude this, when it is met out of the funds of the Brigade.

### LABORATORY WORK.

The Local Sanitary Authority have made arrangements with the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, 6, Harley Street, London, for the examination of throat swabs and blood specimens sent up by Medical Practitioners from residents in the district. The following specimens were examined during the past year :—

	Total.	Positive.	Negative.
Throat Swabs (? Diphtheria) ...	0	0	0
Sputum (? Tuberculosis) ...	1	0	1

### Antitoxin.

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum is supplied free to medical practitioners for all patients not in a position to incur the cost of it.

### Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations in Force.

The following Adoptive Acts are in force :—

- 1.—Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890—March 16th, 1891
- 2.—Public Health Amendment Act, 1890—March 16th, 1891
- 3.—Public Health Amendment Act, 1907 (certain sections) 1912

Bye-Laws and Regulations in respect to—

- |  |     |     |     |      |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1.—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ...       | ... | ... | ... | —    |
| 2.—Slaughter Houses ...                      | ... | ... | ... | 1896 |
| 3.—Common Lodging houses ...                 | ... | ... | ... | 1896 |
| 4.—Nuisances ...                             | ... | ... | ... | 1896 |
| 5.—New Streets and Buildings ...             | ... | ... | ... | 1896 |
| 6.—Removal of House refuse, scavenging, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 1896 |



### **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

The public health staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health (The Arundel Borough Council is one of the Constituent Authorities of the West Sussex Southern United M.O.H.) Districts), and the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. G. A. Gates). As already stated, the Council have made an arrangement with the Local Nursing Association whereby the nursing of all cases of Measles and German Measles is undertaken by the District Nurse.

### **PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Every effort is made to ascertain the source of infection in every case notified so that such source may not remain a continuing focus of infection.

In the case of Diphtheria all other children in the house and any adults who may have had any recent cold or illness are swabbed. If suspicion rests on a school a search is made for children recently absent with a throat affection, or present in school with a suggestive nasal discharge, and any such found are swabbed.

The Council have an agreement with the Laboratories of Public Health, 6, Harley Street, London, for the examination of Throat and Nasal Swabs, Blood, etc., so that Practitioners may send specimens at the expense of the Sanitary Authority.

To trace the source of infection for Scarlet fever the School Register is examined to ascertain any possible absentee who may have had a "missed" attack, and the children in the school are examined to find, if possible, evidence of desquamation.

Disinfection of every house infected by Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, is carried out, Formic Aldehyde Gas being used. There is no Steam disinfection available, so that reliance has to be placed on disinfection by Formic Aldehyde Gas of all articles that cannot be boiled or steeped in liquid disinfectant. There are no special facilities available for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons, but in case of necessity it would be possible I think to improvise arrangements at an Isolation Hospital.

### **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

#### **Diphtheria.**

Four, two, one, one, none cases of Diphtheria were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.59 per 1,000 calculated on the average population

for the five years. No cases were removed to the Hospital for isolation. No deaths occurred.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied by the Council free of cost for all cases in which the financial circumstances of the family cannot reasonably be expected to pay for it.

No use has been made of the Schick Test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

One, three, sixteen, ten, none cases of Scarlet Fever were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 2.2 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these thirty cases six were removed to the Hospital for isolation. No deaths occurred.

Two "return" cases have occurred during the past five years, one after return of a patient from Isolation in Hospital, the other after isolation at home.

No use has been made of the Dick Test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Enteric Fever.**

No case of Enteric Fever was notified during the last five years. No deaths occurred.

### **Erysipelas.**

Two, one, none, none, one cases of Erysipelas were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.28 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these four cases, none were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

### **Pneumonia.**

Two, three, three, three, one cases of Pneumonia were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.88 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. One case was nursed at the Cottage Hospital. One death occurred giving a case mortality of 8.5 per cent.

As regards the notification of Pneumonia I am of opinion that the possible assistance that can be given by the Sanitary Authority does not justify the cost.

### **Cerebro Spinal Fever.**

One case of Cerebro Spinal Fever has been notified during the past five years, namely in 1921, and one death has occurred.



**Encephalitis Lethargica. Malaria. Trench Fever.**

No case of any of these diseases has been notified during the past five years.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.**

			Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	...	...	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	0	0	0
Erysipelas...	...	...	1 aged 69	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	1 aged 7 mths.	0	0

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

New cases and Mortality, 1925.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	1

Every person certified as dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis had been notified during life.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.**

The above Regulations which came into force on 1st September last year, give power to Sanitary Authorities to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis from following the occupation of a Milker or Dairyman whilst in an infectious condition. No case has so far arisen in the district requiring action under these Regulations.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, Section 62.**

The above section gives powers to County Councils and Urban and Rural District Councils to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction when the Home Circumstances of a tuberculous patient are such as to make it impossible to prevent the spreading of infection. The Hospital or Institution accommodation must be provided by the Authority without cost of the patient, and the Authority may be required by the Court to contribute to the cost of maintenance of the patients' dependents during his detention in Hospital.

No action has been called for under this section during the past year.

## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

### **Measles and Whooping Cough.**

Neither of these diseases has been made locally notifiable. Reports are sent by Head Teachers of all Elementary Schools to the Medical Officer of Health as well as to the School Medical Officer of all cases occurring, or suspected, in the Schools.

All cases of Measles are visited and nursing services offered under the arrangement with the District Nursing Association previously referred to.

The Death Rate from these diseases calculated on the average population during the past five years was as follows :—

Measles, 0.0 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough 0.0 per 1,000 population.

### **Epidemic Diarrhoea (under two years).**

No death has occurred from Epidemic Diarrhoea in the past five years.

# Synopsis of Sanitary Circumstances in the Arundel Borough.

Name of Parish.	Area.	Popu- lation, Census, 1921.	Total No. of Houses.	No. of houses built 1921-25.	Water Supply.	Pollution of Streams or River.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.	Closet Accommodation. (approximate number of)			Removal of House. Refuse.
								Water Closets.	Pail Closets.	Privy Closets.	
Arundel    ...    ...	2054	2742	688	27	<p>From a spring issuing from the chalk at the foot of a steep hill near Swanbourne Lake. Pumped from here to covered reservoirs. A main conducts it from the reservoir across the Castle grounds to London Road, and from there branch mains supply all parts of the Borough.</p> <p>The Deacon System of waste detection is in use.</p> <p>The Water Works are the property of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who supplies the town with water, for domestic purposes, gratuitously, to the amount of 539,000 gallons per week.</p>	<p>Sewer receiving sewage of 70 houses south of the river, discharges direct into the Arun.</p> <p>No nuisance has been observed or complained of.</p>	<p>The town is sewered throughout. The sewage passes by gravitation to the Borough Sewage Works, where it is chemically treated with Alumino Ferric and Lime, and then delivered into three large storage tanks where it stands while the solids are precipitated.</p> <p>The effluent thus treated is passed into the tidal waters of the River Arun at suitable states of the tides, the control being by a penstock worked by hand.</p> <p>An automatic tidal flap prevents river water entering the outlet.</p> <p>The sewage from 70 houses south of the river, enters a sewer, which goes direct to the river.</p> <p>Ham, Baker &amp; Co's Tidal Arm Outlet is now fixed at the outlet of this sewer for the purpose of preventing tidal water entering the sewer.</p>	<p>Practically all water closets.</p> <p>A few cottages (10-12) in the outlying rural part of the Borough have pail closets.</p>			<p>Weekly collection carried out by the Corporation.</p> <p>Practically the whole have movable sanitary dustbins.</p>







**Puerperal Fever.**

No case of Puerperal Fever has been notified in the last five years.

No death has occurred from Puerperal Sepsis but two from other accidents and disease of pregnancy, giving an average maternal death rate per 1,000 children born of 0.0 from Sepsis, and of 10.0 from other causes, etc., *i.e.*, a total maternal death rate from child birth of 10.0 per 1,000 children born.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

No case has been notified in the last five years. On receipt of every notification the County Medical Officer is informed so that a nurse may be supplied, if needed, under the County Council Infant Welfare Scheme.

**Poliomyelitis.**

No case has been notified during the past five years.

**Infantile Mortality.**

The Infantile Mortality Rate during the past five years has been respectively nineteen, twenty-two, eighty-three, none, none per 1,000 births giving an average annual rate of 24.

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.**

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Area in respect to Water Supply, Pollution of River, Drainage and Sewerage, Closet Accommodation and Scavenging are shown in tabular form on the attached fly leaf.

New Public Sanitary Conveniences for both sexes have been erected in River Road, and were opened in May 1925.

**FOOD.****Milk Supply.**

The structural condition of the cowstalls is on the whole fair though a satisfactory condition of cleanliness can only be maintained by frequent and vigilant inspection.

I think that the Council should utilize the powers under Section 5 of the 1914 Milk Act, which only came into operation last year, and authorize the Inspector to take samples of milk and in the first instance filter them through cotton wool filters

so as to detect dirty ones. If such are found second samples should be taken from the same purveyor and sent for bacteriological examination, further action being taken if necessary. In the absence of such action dirty milk can be, and is sold with impunity and without any chance of the fact coming to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority or their officers.

As to the quality as distinct from the cleanliness of the milk sold, below is a table showing the number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act during the past year by the County Council.

No. of samples taken.	MILK.		No. of samples taken.	OTHER FOODS OR DRUGS.	
	Genuine	Adult- erated.		Genuine.	Adult- erated.
4	4	0	0	0	0

It will be seen that the total number of samples taken (all milk) is only 1.5 samples per 1,000 population, whereas three samples per 1,000 is the number suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture.

I think more milk and other food samples should be taken under the Food and Drugs Act, and suggest that the Local Authority request the attention of the County Council to the small number of samples taken and the need for increasing the number.

The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, which deal with Tuberculous Cattle and their milk, but section 4 of the 1914 Milk Act now gives power to the Medical Officer of any Local Sanitary Authority if he has reason to suspect that Tuberculosis is caused, or is likely to be caused, by the consumption of any milk which is being sold in his district, to give notice to the Medical Officer of the County in which the cows from which such milk is obtained are kept, of the source of supply. Upon receipt of such notice the Medical Officer of the County must cause the cattle in the dairy to be inspected and make such other investigations as may be necessary and shall subsequently send copies of all veterinary, bacteriological, or other reports to the local Medical Officer of Health, and give information of the action taken upon them.

#### **Designated Milk.**

No Licence to produce Grade "A" or to retail any form of Designated Milk has been applied for.

**Registration.**

No application to be registered as a purveyor of milk has been refused and no registration has been revoked.

**Premises.**

No. of Dairymen (Cowkeepers and Milksellers) etc., in the district ... ..	9
No. of these registered (Order of 1885, Section (1) (2) ...	3
No. registered as retailers ... ..	2
No. of Dairymen, etc., (Butter and Cheesemakers) in the district (Order of 1885, Section 6 (5) (6), <i>i.e.</i> , exempt from registration ... ..	3
No. of Cowsheds on register ... ..	5
No. of Milkshops on register ... ..	3
No. of inspections made :—	
(1) Cowsheds ... ..	60
(2) Milkshops ... ..	36
No. of inspections during milking time ... ..	15
No. of premises found to require :—	
(a) Cleansing ... ..	5
(b) Structural or Sanitary improvements ... ..	0
No. of these requirements carried out :—	
(a) Cleansing ... ..	5

**Water Supply.****PUBLIC SUPPLY.****WELL WATER.**

Cowsheds ... ..	4	Spring Water ...	1
Dairies and Milkshops	3	—	

**Legal Proceedings.**

Number of summonses issued under the Order ... None.

**Meat.**

Practically the carcasses of all animals killed in the three private slaughter houses are inspected. Diseased and condemned meat is covered with Jeyes' Fluid and then buried.

There are no meat stalls in Arundel. The shops, stores, and vehicles have been kept clean and satisfactory.

There is no public slaughter house in the district.



**Meat Regulations.**

				No. of carcasses Inspected.		Condemned.	
						Whole.	In Part.
(a) Bovine	...	...	...	142	—	—	17
(b) Sheep	...	...	...	499	—	—	1
(c) Pigs ...	...	...	...	194	1	—	3
No. of inspections made for purposes of Meat Regula-							
tions	...	...	...	...	...	...	250

**Slaughter Houses.**

				In January, In December,	
				1925.	1925.
				In 1920	
Registered	...	—	—	—	—
Licensed	...	3	3	3	3
No. of inspections of premises				...	36
No. of notices served for contraventions of byelaws :—					
Limewashing	...	...	...	...	2
General Repairs	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	3
No. of defects remedied				...	7

**Other Foods.**

The Sanitary Inspector keeps under observation all food shops.

The Public Health Act, 1925, will give Sanitary Authorities greater powers to deal with the preparation and storage of food for sale.

**Bakehouses.**

No. in district	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. underground	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. defects found	...	...	...	...	...	0

Food surrendered or seized. Only one lot of food was surrendered and this was a hind-quarter of bacon.

**Food Poisoning.**

No case of food poisoning has been brought to my notice during the past year.

**Sale of Food and Drugs Act.**

This Act is administered by the County Council. I have already said under "Milk" that the only samples taken were four Milk samples, an insufficient number for a population of 2,655.



## **HOUSING.**

### **(1) General Housing Conditions in the Area.**

Many of the houses are old and consequently the wear and tear of time has affected their condition. They are maintained, generally speaking, in a reasonable state.

#### **Extent of Shortage of Houses.**

There is a shortage of houses ; houses are required to replace unfit ones, about sixteen in number, to deal with known cases of over- crowding, to replace a certain number falling below a reasonable standard.

#### **Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.**

The Council propose to proceed with the erection of 10 houses under the Housing Act, 1924.

### **(2) Overcrowding.**

#### **Extent.**

At the Census sixteen houses contained two families and two houses contained three families. There are still thirteen houses with two families in. During the past year three cases of overcrowding have come under notice.

#### **Causes.**

The cause is due to the shortage of houses.

#### **Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding.**

Existing overcrowding will be partly abated when the additional houses contemplated by the Council are built.

#### **Principal cases of overcrowding during the year, 1925.**

The worst case of overcrowding is one in which two families live in one house. One family consists of man and wife and five children ; the other of man and wife and seven children. They share a common kitchen, one family have one bedroom only, the other an attic and downstairs room for sleeping.

### **(3) Fitness of houses.**

#### **General standard of housing in the area.**

Having regard to the age of many, the houses are maintained as far as possible in a reasonable condition of fitness.

### General character of defects found.

Dampness, due to defective roofs and gutters, and to porous walls ; defective floors ; dirty state of walls and ceilings ; defective or lack of Sanitary Dustbins, and lack of proper food store.

### How far defects are due to lack of proper management by owners, or to acts of neglect by tenants.

Generally we find in a defective house that the tenant has not asked the landlord to carry out the required repairs. In a few cases the habits of the tenants are such that they will make the best conditioned house dirty and defective in a very short time.

General action taken as regards unfit houses under :—

- (a) the Public Health Acts ;
- (b) the Housing Acts.

As intimation notices, followed if necessary by a personal interview, bring about practically all repairs the need for statutory action under any Act is very rare. In the cases of houses unfit for habitation and incapable of being made fit, the Council have advised each owner that as the houses become vacated by death or removal of the tenant, a closing order will be made.

### HOUSING STATISTICS, 1925.

Number of new houses erected.

Name of Parish	Total	With State assistance under Housing Acts.	
		By the Local Authority	By other bodies or persons
Arundel	Three.	Nil	Nil

### HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910.

No. of dwelling houses inspected	...	...	...	...	130
Total No. of inspections made	...	...	...	...	196
No. of dwelling houses in which defects were found	...	...	...	...	33
No. of dwelling houses in which defects were rectified ( <i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders :—					
(a) By Inspector's intimation notice	...	...	...	...	27
(b) by action of Sanitary Authority	...	...	...	...	0

**Defective Houses, position at 31st December, 1925 :—**

(1) Actually remedied...	...	...	...	...	...	27
(2) Works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	2
(3) Owner promised to remedy but not started	...	...	...	...	...	1
(4) Closed :—						
(a) voluntarily	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) after Closing Order	...	...	...	...	...	0
(5) No progress made yet	...	...	...	...	...	3
(three of these were only inspected during the last month of the year).						
Total	...	...	...	...	...	33

**Unremedied defective houses at end of 1924.**

Last year's report showed six houses unremedied.  
Of these six have been remedied.

**DEFECTIVE HOUSES.—Nature of defects.**

Cleansing, (repapering, distempering, etc.)	...	...	12
Structural (walls, roof, floors, yard)...	...	...	33
Sanitary (closet, drains, ventilation)	...	...	11
Ashpits	...	...	0
As to water supply	...	...	0
Overcrowding	...	...	1
Other defects, accumulations, etc.	...	...	12

**UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.****I.—Inspection.**

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	130
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	130
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	33



## II.—Remedy of defects without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

## III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

No notices whatever have been served under Section 3 of the Housing Town Planning Act, 1925, nor under the Public Health Acts nor under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

## Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Inspections made :—

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Three notices were served, one in respect to want of cleanliness two for defective sanitary accommodation. All were complied with.

There are no outworkers in the district.

The Sanitary Inspectors work in connection with Dairies, Slaughter Houses, Factories and Workshops, Housing, is shewn separately under these headings, but in addition the following work has been done :—

Offensive accumulations :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

No. of Privies converted to Pail Closets	...	...	...	0
--	-----	-----	-----	---

No. of Privies converted to Water Closets	...	...	0
---	-----	-----	---

No. of new Earth Closets provided	...	...	...	2
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Water Closets :—

No. repaired or improved	...	...	...	...	17
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

## Cesspools :—

No. cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	1
No. abolished and drains connected to sewer...	...	...	...	...	0

## Drains, Drain Traps :—

Nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	17
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

**Summary.**

Total number of Inspections made for all purposes	...	618
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## Total number of Notices served :—

Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
							<hr/> 59

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Complaints found justified and dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

**Schools.**

There are four Public Elementary Schools in the district. All have water laid on from the public supply and have water closets, either pedestal or trough.





**Littlehampton Urban District.**



# Littlehampton

## Urban District Council.

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SOUTHOVER,

LANSDOWNE ROAD,

WORTHING,

*March, 1926.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1925, which is the quinquennial Survey Report. I have compiled it in accordance with the requirements of Circular 648 issued by the Ministry of Health on 10th December, 1925.

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the death rate (11.3 per 1,000 population) is 2.7 lower than last year (14.0), 0.4 lower than the rate for the urban districts of West Sussex (11.7) and lower by 0.9 than the rate for England and Wales (12.2). The Infantile Mortality Rate (59 per 1,000 births) is 36 higher than last year (23), 13 higher than the rate for the urban districts of West Sussex (46) and 16 lower than the rate for England and Wales (75).

The birth rate (14.8 per 1,000 population) is 1.1 per 1,000 higher than the rate last year (13.7) 1.0 higher than the rate for the urban districts of West Sussex (13.8) and 3.5 per 1,000 lower than the rate for England and Wales (18.3).

The most pressing sanitary need of the district, and it is a very pressing one, is the provision of more houses for the working classes, and to meet it I trust that the Sanitary Authority will proceed in the very near future to build houses under one or other of the Housing Acts.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. Benson for his carefully prepared report of the Sanitary Inspector's work.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JAMES BUTCHER.



## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Littlehampton is a small town situated on the south coast, about half-way between Worthing and Bognor. It is here that the River Arun, coming down from Pulborough through Arundel, enters the sea, and has given the town the facilities of a port for many centuries.

The underlying geological strata is brick-earth.

Industrial employment is chiefly in connection with fishing, boat building, brick making and engineering. The letting of apartments to, and the catering for the needs of visitors, provide the main source of income to many of the inhabitants. There are also a number of farms in the district.

The 1921 Census gave the following figures as to occupation :—

		Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied and retired
Males...	...	3326	2722	604
Females	...	5113	1812	3301

Of the occupied males 200 were engaged in agriculture, 384 in transport, 376 in commerce, and 147 in personal service. Of the occupied females, 1177 were engaged in personal service and 198 in commerce.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) 2,220.

Population (1925) estimated by Registrar General, 9,020.

Population (1921) Census, 11,287 (corrected to 8,710 by Registrar General).

Rateable value (1925) £54,741.

Sum represented by a 1d. rate, £228.

Number of inhabited houses (1921) Census, 1785.

Number of families or separate occupiers, 2,042.

Dwellings occupied by one family, 1581.

Dwellings occupied by two families, 161.

Dwellings occupied by three families, 43.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births—Legitimate, total 125 (males 69, females 56) ; illegitimate, total 9 (males 4, females 5). Birth rate, 14.8 per 1,000 population.

Deaths—Total 102 (males 49, females 53) ; Death Rate, 11.3 per 1,000 population.

\*Corrected death Rate, 9.7.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth ; from sepsis 0 ; from other causes 0.

Death of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births, 59.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 0.

Deaths from Diarrhoea, (under two years) 0.

### Comparative Statistics, 1925.

			England and Wales	West Sussex Urban	Rural	Littlehampton U.D.
Birth Rate	...	...	18.3	13.8	15.7	14.8
Death Rate	...	...	12.2	11.7	11.8	11.3
Infantile Death Rate	...	...	75	46	49	59
Pulmonary Tuberculosis						
Death Rate	...	...	0.84 (1924)	0.57	0.65	0.55
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	—	0.18	0.19	0.0
Cancer Death Rate	...	...	1.2 (1924)	—	—	1.4
Scarlet Fever—Incidence						
Rate per 1,000 population...	...	...	2.36	—	—	0.99
Diphtheria—Incidence Rate						
per 1,000 population			1.23	—	—	0.22
Enteric Fever—Incidence						
Rate per 1,000 population...	...	...	0.07	—	—	0.22

### EXCEPTIONAL CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

No special causes of sickness or invalidity have evidenced themselves during the past five years.

\*The Corrected Death Rate 9.7 is obtained by multiplying the uncorrected rate by the factor of correction for Littlehampton viz., 0.864. The corrected death rate represents what the death rate for Littlehampton would be if the population contained proportionately the same number of males and females in each of the age groups as enumeration at the 1921 census revealed in England and Wales as a whole. The factor for correction being less than 1, indicates that the population of Littlehampton consists of a larger proportion of people at the ages at which death is more likely to occur than does the population of England and Wales as a whole.

#### 4.—SUMMARY (for reference) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

##### Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL. The Littlehampton District Nursing Association employ two nurses, both of whom do general district nursing.

(b) For Infectious Diseases the Local Sanitary Authority pay an annual fee of £20 to the Local District Nursing Association, so that the services of the nurse shall be available to visit and provide nursing services to all cases of Measles and German Measles that come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health through the schools, or to the knowledge of the nurses themselves in the course of their duties.

Grants are made by the County Council to the County Nursing Association for various nursing services including Child Welfare Work, School Nurses Work, Tuberculosis health visiting, and as subsidies to provide Nurse Midwives in areas which would otherwise be without a Midwife.

##### Midwives.

There are five Midwives practising in the district all in private practice on their own account.

##### Maternity.

A Maternity and Child Welfare centre is provided by Her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk at 20a South Terrace, Littlehampton. The following meetings are held :—

Monday, 2.30—4.30.

Thursdays, 2.30—4.30.

Wednesdays, 2.30—4.30 for needlework in winter only.

A medical practitioner is in attendance every fourth Thursday.

##### School Clinics.

A School Clinic for minor ailments is held at East Street Girls' School, every Friday at 10.30 and at St. Catherines R.C. School every Thursday at 10.30. These Clinics are in charge of Nurse Handley. The Assistant School Medical Officer attends periodically.



An Eye Clinic is held when required at Granville House, Arundel, at which Littlehampton School Children attend for treatment of defective vision.

A temporary Dental Clinic is held periodically at Littlehampton for the treatment of children with decayed teeth.

### **Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

The West Sussex County Council hold a Tuberculosis Dispensary at the Worthing Hospital on Mondays at 10 a.m., and at 4 St. John Street, Chichester, on Tuesday at 10 a.m., both of which are available to the residents of Littlehampton.

### **Venereal Diseases.**

The West Sussex County Council have made arrangements entitling residents of the County to attend the Clinics for Venereal Diseases held at the following Hospitals.

Worthing Hospital—Wednesdays, women 3—4, men 4—5 ;  
Fridays, women 5—6, men 6—7.

Royal Portsmouth Hospital—for men, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5—7 ; Wednesdays 4—6. For women, Wednesdays 2—4 ; Fridays 10—12.

### **Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.**

#### **1.—TUBERCULOSIS.**

i. Aldingbourne House Sanatorium, the property of the West Sussex County Council, 59 beds.

ii. A Tuberculosis Pavilion at the Worthing Isolation Hospital, Durrington. This Pavilion has been provided by and is under the control of the West Sussex County Council. 12 beds.

iii. The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, to receive patients suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis at a fee of 2½ guineas per week.

#### **2.—MATERNITY.**

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Brighton Lying-in Hospital, Buckingham Road, to provide two beds for the reception of abnormal cases of Labour at a fee of two guineas per week.

### 3.—CHILDREN.

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton, whereby two cots are reserved for the admission of Children under one year requiring in-patient treatment.

### 4.—Fever.

The Littlehampton Urban District Council have their own Isolation Hospital at Wick, a mile and a quarter from the town. It consists of two brick Pavilions, one containing 12 beds with convalescent wards above, the other a cubicle block of 6 beds; a third block comprises a disinfecting chamber, laundry and mortuary. A cottage (originally used for isolation purposes) is used as the administrative block, being permanently occupied by man and wife who act as caretakers. Nurses are engaged as and when required.

### 5.—SMALLPOX.

The West Sussex County Council have undertaken responsibility for the Isolation of cases of Smallpox, and have made arrangements with the Brighton Corporation for their reception into the Brighton Smallpox Hospital at Fulking.

**Other Hospitals Available to and used by Residents in the District but not Subsidised by the Local Authority or County Council, though receiving fees from the County Council for work referred to under previous headings.**

Littlehampton Cottage Hospital, 14 beds and 2 cots  
Worthing Hospital.

The Royal West Sussex Hospital at Chichester.

Sussex County Hospital.

Brighton Eye Hospital.

Brighton Ear and Throat Hospital.

Brighton Lying-in Hospital for Diseases of Women.

Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children.

**Institutional Provision** for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.—none.

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES. The Littlehampton District



Council have their own Horse Ambulance, which is kept at the Isolation Hospital. Horse and Driver are hired when required.

(b) There is a Motor Ambulance stationed in the Town, which is worked by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. Application for its use must be made to Superintendent A. G. King, 4 Bayford Road, Littlehampton. The cost of the journey is paid by the users unless their means prevent this, when it is met out of the funds of the Brigade.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

The Public Health Staff consists of the Medical Officer (the Littlehampton Urban District Council is one of the Authorities comprising the West Sussex Southern United (M.O.H.) Districts) and the Sanitary Inspector Mr. Thomas Benson, who succeeded Mr. C. T. Gardner in November, 1925.

As already stated the Council have an arrangement with the Local District Nursing Committee whereby the nursing of all cases of Measles and German Measles is undertaken by the District Nurses.

### **LABORATORY WORK.**

The Council have a contract with the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, 6, Harley Street, London, for the examination of throat swabs and blood specimens. The following were examined during the past year :—

	Total	Positive	Negative
Throat Swabs (? Diphtheria) ...	21	1	20
Blood (? Enteric) ...	3	0	3

### **Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws and Local Regulations relating to the Public Health in Force in the District with date of Adoption.**

- 1.—Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890—March 25th, 1891.
- 2.—Public Health Amendment Act, 1890—March 25th, 1891.
- 3.—Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, Feb. 12th, 1909.

Parts II., III., V., VI., X., and Sections 56, 66 and 68 Part IV.

Byelaws and Regulations in respect to—

- |  |     |     |     |      |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1.—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ... | ... | ... | ... | 1887 |
| 2.—Slaughter Houses ...                | ... | ... | ... | 1898 |
| 3.—New Streets and Buildings...        | ... | ... | ... | 1888 |



4.—Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886
5.—Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1866
6.—Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883
7.—Cemetery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885
8.—House Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Every effort is made to ascertain the source of infection in every case notified so that such source may not remain a continuing focus of infection.

In the case of Diphtheria all other children in the house and any adults who may have had any recent cold or illness are swabbed. If suspicion rests on a school a search is made for children recently absent with a throat affection, or present in school with a suggestive nasal discharge, and any such found are swabbed.

The Council have an agreement with the laboratories of Public Health, 6, Harley Street, London, for the examination of Throat and Nasal Swabs, Blood, etc., so that Practitioners may send specimens at the expense of the Sanitary Authority.

To trace the source of infection of Scarlet Fever the school register is examined to ascertain any possible absentees who may have had a "missed" attack, and the children in the school are examined to find, if possible, evidence of desquamation.

Disinfection of every house infected by Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever is carried out, Formic Aldehyde Gas being used. A steam disinfecter is available at the Isolation Hospital. There are no special facilities available for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons, but in case of necessity it would be possible, I think, to improvise arrangements at the Isolation Hospital.

#### Diphtheria.

Twenty-nine, two, three, three, two cases of Diphtheria were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.86 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these 39 cases, 29 were removed to the Isolation Hospital and in addition also 11 carriers who were ascertained when swabbing contacts in search of a source of infection. Four deaths occurred giving a case mortality of 10.2 per cent.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied by the Council free of cost for all cases, if for financial reasons the family cannot reasonably be expected to pay for it.

No use has been made of the Schick Test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

Thirty-one, fifteen, fifteen, thirty-eight, nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified respectively in each of the last five years, giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 2.4 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these 108 cases 80 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. One death occurred giving a Case Mortality of 0.9 per cent.

Return cases have been rare during the past five years, two cases occurring, both within four weeks of the return home of the first case in the house from the Isolation Hospital.

No use has been made of the Dick Test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Enteric Fever.**

Two cases of Enteric Fever were notified in the last five years, both in 1925, giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.04 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. No case was removed to the Isolation Hospital. No death occurred.

### **Erysipelas.**

Four cases of Erysipelas were notified in the last five years, 2 in 1923, 2 in 1924, giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.08 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. No case was removed to the Isolation Hospital.

### **Pneumonia.**

Four, four, two, eight, one cases of Pneumonia were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.4 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. One case was removed to the Isolation Hospital. Twenty-seven deaths occurred.

As regards the notification of Pneumonia I am of opinion that the possible assistance that can be given by the Sanitary Authority does not justify the cost. Only a small percentage of cases are notified, as is evident from the mortality figure, there being eight more deaths registered than there were cases notified.

### **Encephalitis Lethargica.**

No case has been notified during the past five years, but two deaths occurred both being residents away from home at the time.

**Cerebro Spinal Fever. Malaria. Trench Fever.**

No notifications have been received of these diseases during the past five years.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.**

			Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	...	...	2	2	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	9	7	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	2	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	1	0	1

NOTES. 1.—The ages of the cases notified were as follows:—

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

Age Periods.		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	...	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
20	...	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
25	...	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
35	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	7	4	3	—	1	5	—	—

No person was certified as dying from Tuberculosis who had not been previously notified.



## **PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.**

The above Regulations which came into force on 1st September, last year, give power to Sanitary Authorities to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis from following the occupation of a Milker or Dairyman whilst in an infectious condition.

No case has so far arisen in the district requiring action under these Regulations.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, Section 62.**

The above section gives powers to County Councils and Urban and Rural District Councils to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction when the home circumstances of a Tuberculosis patient are such as to make it impossible to prevent the spreading of infection. The Hospital or Institution accommodation must be provided by the Authority without cost to the patient, and the Authority may be required by the Court to contribute to the cost of maintenance of the patient's dependents during his detention in Hospital.

No action has been called for under this section during the past year.

## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

### **Measles and Whooping Cough.**

Neither of these diseases has been made locally notifiable. Reports are sent by Head Teachers of all Elementary Schools to the Medical Officer of Health as well as to the School Medical Officer, of all cases occurring, or suspected, in the schools.

All cases of Measles are visited and nursing services offered under the arrangement with the District Nursing Association.

The Death Rate from these diseases calculated on the average population during the past five years was as follows :—

Measles, 0.45 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough, 0.11 per 1,000 population.

### **Epidemic Diarrhœa.**

The number of deaths from this disease during the past five years has been respectively 3, 3, 0, 0, 0 : giving a death rate per 1,000 population of 0.67.

### Puerperal Fever.

No case of Puerperal Fever has been notified in the last five years. One death has occurred from Puerperal Sepsis and two from other accidents and disease of pregnancy, giving an average maternal death rate per 1,000 children born of 1.3 from Sepsis, and of 2.7 from other causes, etc., *i.e.*, a total maternal death rate from child birth of 4.0 per 1,000 children born.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No case has been notified in the last five years. On receipt of every notification the County Medical Officer is informed so that a nurse may be supplied, if needed, under the County Council Infant Welfare Scheme.

### Poliomyelitis.

No case has been notified during the past five years.

### Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate during the past five years has been respectively 88, 66, 30, 23, 59 per 1,000 births giving an average annual rate of 53.

The causes of death and the ages of the children who died in 1925 under one year of age are as follows :—

Cause of Death.	Age.	Sex.	Remarks.
Splenic anaemia ...	5 months.	M.	Home circumstances good. Child well cared for.
Status Lymphaticus ...	11 months.	M.	Home circumstances good. Child well cared for.
Premature Birth ...	1 day. 12 hours.	M. M.	Twins. Mother came from India for confinement.
Inanition due to Premature Birth ...	4 hours.	F.	Six months child.
Congenital Malformation of heart ...	27 days.	M.	—
Congenital Heart Disease. Respiratory failure with persistent cyanosis ...	4½ hours.	F.	—
Premature Birth ...	2 days.	M.	—



# Synopsis of Sanitary Circumstances in the Littlehampton Urban District.

Name of Parish.	Area.	Popu- lation, Census. 1921.	Esti- mated No. of Houses over £16.	Esti- mated No. of Houses £16 or under.	Water Supply.	Pollution of Streams or River.	Sewerage and Sewerage Disposal.	Closet Accommodation. (approximate number of)			Removal of House Refuse.
								Water Closets.	Pail or Earth.	Privy Closets.	
Littlehampton ...	925	9814	1090	528	Public supply from a well at Warning Camp, 153 feet deep. Pumped to a raised covered reservoir at Batsworth Park, thence by distributing mains through Crossbush and Lyminster to Wick and Littlehampton. Auxiliary supply in case of emergency from deep well in St. Floras Road. The supply is constant and all but 23 houses have water laid on from the main.	No serious pollution.	District sewered throughout. Pipe sewers terminate in a tank sewer near harbour mouth, from which it is discharged at the River mouth.	All houses have water closets.			Twice weekly during four summer months; once a week other eight months. Done by Urban District Council. Covered carts used.  Destroyed at Des- tructor.
Wick ...	1295	1473	13	331	With the exception of 31 houses in the village of Toddington and the out-lying parts of the parish, all houses are supplied from the public supply described above.	No serious pollution.	The sewerage is raised by ejectors into a rising main which joins the Littlehampton sewerage system.  About 47 houses in the village of Toddington and the outlying parts of the parish are outside the sewered area; some of them owing to the waterlogged con- dition of the soil, have pail closets, others water closets and cesspools.	434	16	7	Collection as above, b u t o n l y o n c e weekly.





## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Area in respect to Water Supply, Pollution of Streams, Drainage and Sewerage, Closet Accommodation and Scavenging are shewn in tabular form on the attached fly leaf.

## FOOD.

### Milk Supply.

The structural condition of the six cowstalls is on the whole fair, though a satisfactory condition of cleanliness can only be maintained by frequent and vigilant inspection.

I think that the Council should utilise the powers under Section 5 of the 1914 Milk Act, which only came into operation last year, and authorise the Inspector to take samples of milk and in the first instance filter them through cotton wool filters so as to detect dirty ones. If such are found second samples should be taken from the same purveyor and sent for bacteriological examination, further action being taken if necessary. In the absence of such action dirty milk can be, and is sold with impunity and without any chance of the fact coming to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority or their officers.

As to the quality, as distinct from the cleanliness, of the milk sold, below is a table showing the number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act during the past year by the County Council :—

Samples taken :

Milk, 15 ; Genuine, 14 ; Adulterated. 1.

Other food and drugs, none.

It will be seen that the total number of samples taken is only 1.6 samples per 1,000 of the population whereas three samples per 1,000 is the number suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture. I think that more milk and other food samples should be taken under the Food and Drugs act, and suggest that the Local Authority request the attention of the County Council to the small number of samples taken and the need for increasing the number.

The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, which deal with Tuberculous Cattle and their milk, but Section 4 of the 1914 Milk Act now gives power to the Medical Officer of any local Sanitary Authority if he has reason to suspect that Tuberculosis is caused, or is likely to be caused, by the consumption of any milk which is being sold

in his district, to give notice to the Medical Officer of the County in which the cows from which such milk is obtained are kept of the source of supply. Upon receipt of such notice the Medical Officer of the County must cause the cattle in the dairy to be inspected and make such other investigations as may be necessary, and shall subsequently send copies of all Veterinary, bacteriological or other reports to the Local Medical Officer of Health, and give information of the action taken upon them.

### Designated Milk.

One licence was granted to produce Grade "A" milk, one to bottle and sell Grade "A" milk and two licences to retail certified milk.

No applications to be registered as a purveyor of milk has been refused and no registration has been revoked.

Two samples of Grade "A" milk examined showed the following results :—

Sample No. 1.—Bacterial Count 21,840 per c.c. *Bacillus coli* present in 1/100 c.c. in two out of three tests.

Sample No. 2.—Bacterial Count 1,200 per c.c. *Bacillus Coli* absent in 1/100 c.c., in three tests.

(The limit for Grade "A" is 200,000 per c.c.).

### Premises.

No. of Dairymen (Cowkeepers and Milksellers) etc., in the district ... ..	19
No. of these registered (Order of 1885, Sec. 6 (1) (2) ...	19
No. registered as Retailers... ..	12
No. of Dairymen, etc. (Butter and Cheesemakers( in the district (Order of 1885, Sec. 6. (5) (6)., <i>i.e.</i> , exempt from registration ... ..	<i>Nil.</i>
No. of inspections of premises ... ..	99
No. of Cowsheds on register ... ..	7
No. of Milkshops on register ... ..	12
No. of inspections made :—	
(1) Cowsheds ... ..	41
(2) Milkshops ... ..	58
No. of inspections during milking time ... .. nearly	a'l.
No. of premises found to require :—	
(a) Cleansing ... ..	2
(b) Structural or Sanitary improvements ... ..	1
(1) Defective stall walls ... ..	1
(2) Defective drainage ... ..	1



No. of these requirements carried out :—

(a) Cleansing ... ..	2
(b) Structural or Sanitary improvements :—	
(1) Stall walls repaired ... ..	1
(2) Premises re-drained to cesspool. ... ..	1

### Water Supply.

	Public Supply.	Well Water.
Cowsheds ... ..	4	3
Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	12	0

No summonses were issued under the Orders and Regulations.

### Meat.

(1) Practically all carcasses are inspected, an arrangement being in force whereby the Butchers notify the Sanitary Inspector every morning of the number of animals to be killed each day and the time of killing.

Meat marking is not in force in the district.

All diseased and condemned meat is burnt at the Council's Refuse Destructor.

(2) There are no meat stalls in Littlehampton. The shops, stores and vehicles are constantly inspected. With regard to shops the open window is a very difficult question but it ought to be made definite in future regulations that the windows should be closed.

(3) There is no public slaughter house.

### Meat Regulations.

No. of carcasses inspected :—

(a) Bovine ... ..	461
(b) Sheep ... ..	1506
(c) Pigs ... ..	1081

470 lbs. of Beef, 218 lbs. of Beef offal, 43 lbs. of Pork, 17 lbs. Pork offal were surrendered as unfit for food on account of Tuberculosis.

23 lbs. of Beef, 105 lbs. Beef offal, 314 lbs. of Pork, 58 lbs. Pork offal and 5 lbs. of sheep offal were surrendered as unfit for food on account of disease other than Tuberculosis.

**Slaughter Houses.**

		In 1920	In January, 1925	In December, 1925
Registered	...	—	—	—
Licensed	...	4	4	4
		—	—	—
Total	...	4	4	4
		—	—	—

No. of inspections under Meat Regulations, 1925 ... 572

No. of notices served for contravention of byelaws ... 1 Calf in slaughter house instead of lair during process of slaughter of other animals.

No. of defects remedied ... 1

**Other Foods.**

The food supply of the district receives very close attention and with good results. The Public Health Act, 1925, gives Sanitary Authorities greater power in dealing with the preparation and storage of food for sale.

**Bakehouses.**

No. in District	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. underground	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of notices served for sanitary defects (Dirty state of walls, ceiling and floor)	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	40

**Food Surrendered or Seized.**

Twelve lbs. of Tinned Ox Tongue and 20 lbs. of Sausages were surrendered on account of putrefaction and burnt at the Council's Destructor.

**Food Poisoning.**

No case of food poisoning has been brought to my notice during the past five years.

**Sale of Food and Drugs Act.**

The administration of this Act is carried out by the County Council but as I have said under Milk the number of samples taken was insufficient for a population of 9,020.

## HOUSING.

### (1) General Housing Conditions in the Area.

Total number of dwelling houses, 2215.

There is a shortage of small houses in the district and many houses have two families residing in them. At the Census, 1921, 161 houses contained two families, and 43 three families.

The Council have erected 66 houses. These were completed in 1922.

At the present time there are 113 applicants for Council Houses on the waiting list.

It is estimated that about one hundred new houses will be erected by private enterprise during 1926 and the majority will be four to six roomed houses.

No important change in the population is expected.

### (2) Overcrowding.

*Extent.* Several houses have more than one family as occupants.

*Cause.* Insufficient number of houses for the Working Classes.

*Measures taken.* It is very difficult indeed to deal with overcrowding at the present time, owing to the shortage of Housing accommodation.

The erection of more houses is the only solution and the need is imperative, because without them, action only removes people from one house to another where the occupants are fewer, and does not provide every family with a home in the proper sense of the word.

*Action taken during 1925.* During 1925 nine cases of overcrowding were observed and six of them were dealt with by the persons finding other rooms.

The worst cases of overcrowding observed were as follows :—

*Case 1.* House with three bedrooms (one very small), two living rooms and scullery. Occupants :—two families ; four adults and six children.

One boy attends the Tuberculosis Dispensary and the parents were advised to give him a separate bedroom, but this is not possible until the second family leave.



*Case 2.* House with three bedrooms (one very small), two living rooms and scullery. Occupants:—three families ; seven adults and three children. Father and mother and two children have only the middle bedroom for living and sleeping in.

*Case 3.* House with two bedrooms, two living rooms and scullery. Occupants :—two families ; three adults and thirteen children. Father and mother and two children have a bed-sitting room.

Mother and ten children have the two bedrooms, and in one of these sleep the mother and six girls (ages ranging from seventeen to four years) and a boy aged two.

### (3) **Fitness of Houses.**

- (1) The general standard of housing in the area is good. There are eleven houses which are in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation. General delapidations, dampness, insufficient light and ventilation, and no proper food storage are the chief causes of unfitness of these houses.

The defects observed on inspection are more or less due to the want of proper supervision by the Owners or Agents, and in many cases to the failure to have defects, though small, remedied when reported by the tenant.

In the case of dirty walls and ceilings there is no doubt that in many instances they are due to the habits of the occupiers. Two houses can be cleansed at the same time but one will be dirty much sooner than the other, so much do tenants vary.

- (2) General action taken as regards unfit houses under :—
  - (a) Informal notices are served and these have the desired effect of getting the work done.

If the defects are not remedied within a reasonable time, Statutory Notices are served under the Sections of the Public Health Acts relating to the nuisance, but if the defects that are to be remedied are not actual nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1875, the work to be carried out is specified and dealt with under the Housing Act, 1925.

- (3). No difficulties have been experienced in getting improvements carried out.

In case of very bad repairs, it is the practice here for the Owners or Agents to be interviewed by the Sanitary Inspector when the matter is fully discussed, and if there is any financial difficulty, arrangements are made for the work to be carried out in sections.

**(4) Unhealthy Areas.**

There are no unhealthy areas in the district.

**(5) Byelaws relating to Houses, to Houses let in Lodgings, and to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.**

There are no Byelaws in force in the district relating to these matters. The Health Committee are at present considering the question of adopting the Model Byelaws of the Ministry of Health respecting tents, vans, sheds, etc.

**(6) General and Miscellaneous.**

The above particulars cover all action taken by the Local Sanitary Authority.

**Housing Statistics, 1925.**

Number of new houses erected.

Name of Parish.	Grand Total.	With State Assistance under Housing Acts.	
		By the Local Authority.	By other bodies or Persons.
Littlehampton ...	52	—	30
Wick ...	8	—	6

**Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.**

No. of dwelling-houses inspected ... ..	79
Total number of inspections made ... ..	125
No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were found ...	*61
No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were rectified ( <i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders :—	
( <i>a</i> ) By Inspector's intimation notice ... ..	47
( <i>b</i> ) By action of Sanitary Authority ... ..	4

**Defective Houses : position at 31st, December, 1925 :—**

(1) Actually remedied ... ..	51
(2) Works in progress ... ..	2
(3) Owner promised to remedy but not started ...	8
(4) Closed :—	
( <i>a</i> ) voluntarily ... ..	0
( <i>b</i> ) after closing order ... ..	0
(5) No progress made yet ... ..	0
*Total ... ..	61

**Unremedied Defective Houses at end of 1924.**

Last year's report showed 22 houses unremedied.  
Of these 22 have been remedied.

**Defective Houses—Nature of Defects.**

Cleansing (re-papering, distempering, etc.) ... ..	32
Structural (walls, roof, floors, yard) ... ..	95
Sanitary (closet, drains, ventilation) ... ..	32
Ashbins defective ... ..	43
As to water supply ... ..	0
Overcrowding ... ..	9
Other defects, accumulations, etc. ... ..	49

**UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.****I.—Inspection.**

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	106
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... ..	79
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... ..	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	80

## II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	55
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## III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

### A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... ..	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	4
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close... ..	1

### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	14
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

### C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders ... ..	0
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	0
(6) Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily	...	...	...	...	0

### Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Inspections made :—

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Five notices were served, one in respect to want of cleanliness, one to want of ventilation, and two for other nuisances, one for insufficient Sanitary accommodation, all of which were complied with.

There are no outworkers in the district.

### Schools.

There are six Elementary Schools—four in Littlehampton and two in Wick. All of them are supplied with Town Water, and are provided with water closets.

All cases of infectious disease and all contacts occurring amongst school children are reported to the Head Teacher immediately, and the Head Teacher reports to the Medical Officer of Health all suspected cases of both notifiable and non-notifiable infectious diseases.

### Smoke Abatement.

One nuisance arising from the emission of black smoke was dealt with during the year.

There are only small factories in the district, and the greatest care is exercised by the owners not to emit black smoke.

## Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

In Littlehampton there is no common lodging house, no offensive trade and no houses that I actually know of which come under Byelaws in respect to houses let in lodgings.

**Section 18 (1) Housing Act, 1925**, would apply to several of the basement Flats in South Terrace and Norfolk Road, Littlehampton, but these flats are occupied by a reasonable class and being very much above the average basement dwelling from a constructional point of view, and having adequate sanitary accommodation, it would be inadvisable to take any action.

## Other Sanitary Conditions requiring notice.

Nuisances in connection with the trades of fish dealers, fruiterers and greengrocers are apt to arise as a result of the manner of storage of refuse and waste at their premises.

Byelaws to prevent such nuisances are required and should include clauses requiring (1) the provision of suitable receptacles with covered lids for the storage of trade refuse, (2) the regular removal of such receptacles, (3) the proper disposal of refuse and waste from hawkers' carts.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.—SUMMARY.

During the year 1,648 inspections have been made as follows :—

Infectious Disease ... ..	111
Nuisances, Complaints, Re-visits to property under Notice, Work in progress, and appointments with Owners, Agents and Builders ... ..	626
Drainage Inspections ... ..	19
Slaughter Houses and Butchers' Shops ... ..	572
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ... ..	99
Bakehouses ... ..	40
Factories and Workshops ... ..	59
Caravans ... ..	9
Overcrowding ... ..	21
Smoke observations ... ..	4
Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts...	79
Samples of Water taken ... ..	4



Samples of Milk taken	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Infections	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Houses Disinfected		...	...	...	...	18
Statutory Notices served		...	...	...	...	25
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	81
Summonses issued	...	...	...	...	...	0

At the end of 1925 one Statutory Notice relating to overcrowding and nineteen Informal Notices had not been complied with. In all cases the work was in hand, and the persons in overcrowded houses were trying to obtain other accommodation.

# **Westhampnett Rural District.**





# Westhampnett Rural District Council.

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SOUTHOVER,  
LANSDOWNE ROAD,  
WORTHING,  
*March, 1926.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1925, which is the quinquennial Survey Report. I have compiled it in accordance with the requirements of Circular 648, issued by the Ministry of Health on 10th December, 1925.

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the death rate (10.4 per 1,000) is identical with the rate last year (10.4) lower by 1.4 than the rate for the rural districts of West Sussex (11.8), and lower by 1.8 than the rate for England and Wales (12.2). The Infantile Mortality rate (32 per 1,000 births), is higher by 5 than last year (27), lower by 19 than the rural rate for West Sussex (.51) and lower by 43 than the rate for England and Wales (75).

The birth rate (16.5 per 1,000) is 1.1 higher than last year (15.4) 0.8 higher than the rural rate for West Sussex (15.7) and 1.8 lower than the rate for England and Wales (18.3).

The Council's decision during the past year to appoint a second Sanitary Inspector will enable the sanitary state of the district to be improved by making it possible to perform systematic house inspection, to carry out to the full the requirements of the Meat Regulations and to maintain closer supervision of Cowsheds, Dairies, Bakehouses, and other premises.

The need for Housing is being splendidly met by the Council's Housing policy, but more houses is still the greatest sanitary need of the district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JAMES BUTCHER.

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The District is an extensive one, comprising 70,872 acres.

In the South it is flat ; in the North there is much downland, the altitude of the Downs reaching 500 feet above Ordnance Datum in certain parts.

Geologically there are three distinct zones—in the North, chalk ; in the centre, gravel ; and in the South, brick-earth, which in some places, is of a clayey, and in others, of a loamy nature.

The occupation of the greater portion of the population is of an agricultural character ; in the urban portion of certain parishes a number of the inhabitants are engaged in shop-keeping and small trading, and in the villages situated along the coast the letting of apartments or the utilisation of houses for holiday purposes, supplements the means of livelihood of many inhabitants.

At Charlton, in the parish of Singleton, there are steam saw mills, where at times some 50 to 60 persons are employed.

The 1921 Census gave the following figures as to occupation.

		Total		Occupied		Unoccupied and retired
Males	...	6357	...	5366	...	991
Females	...	7708	...	2063	...	5645

Of the occupied 2,644 males and 105 females were engaged in agriculture, 194 males and 1370 females in personal service, 293 males in building, 368 males in transport, and 395 males in commerce.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) 70843.

Population (1925) estimated by Registrar General, 18970.

Population (1921) Census, 17871.

Rateable Value (1925) £149,878.

Sum represented by 1d. Rate, £536.

Number of inhabited houses (1921) Census, 4151.

Number of families or separate occupiers, 4,320.

Dwellings occupied by 1 family, 3997.

„ „ 2 families, 140.

„ „ 3 families, 19.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births—Legitimate, total 297, (males 138, females 159) ; illegitimate, total 16 (males 8, females 8). Birth Rate, 16.5 per 1,000 population.

Deaths—Total 198 (males 109, females 89) ; Death Rate 10.4 per 1,000 population.

\*Corrected Death Rate, 8.1.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth ; from sepsis, 2 ; from other causes, 1.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births, 32.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 0.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 1.

Deaths from Diarrhoea, (under 2 years), 1.

### Comparative Statistics, 1925.

		England and Wales.	West Sussex Urban.	Rural.	Westhampnett R.D.
Birth Rate	...	18.3	13.8	15.7	16.5
Death Rate	...	12.2	11.7	11.8	10.4
Infantile Death Rate	...	75.0	46.0	49.0	32.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis					
Death Rate	...	0.84 (1924)	0.57	0.65	0.52
Zymotic Death Rate	...	—	0.18	0.19	0.15
Cancer Death Rate	...	1.2 (1924)	—	—	1.7
Scarlet Fever Incidence					
Rate per 1,000 popula- tion	...	2.36			
Diphtheria ditto	...	1.23			
Enteric Fever ditto	...	0.07			

### EXCEPTIONAL CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

No special causes of sickness or invalidity have evidenced themselves during the past five years.

\*It is obtained by multiplying the uncorrected rate by the factor of correction for Westhampnett, viz., 0.780. The corrected death rate represents what the death rate for Westhampnett would be if the population contained proportionately the same number of males and females in each of the age groups as enumeration in 1911 census revealed in England and Wales as a whole. The factor of correction being less than 1, indicates that the population of Westhampnett consists of a larger proportion of people at the ages at which death is more likely to occur than does the population of England and Wales as a whole.



## SUMMARY (for reference) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

### Professional Nursing in the Home. (a) General.

There is a District Nurse employed by a Local Nursing Committee representing one or more parishes and affiliated to the West Sussex County Nursing Association in each of the following parishes :—

Appledram and Oving, jointly with Chichester, 2 nurses  
Birdham, Sidlesham, 1 nurse.

North Mundham, Donnington, Hunston and Merston, 1 nurse.

Selsey, 1 nurse.

West Wittering, East Wittering, Earnley, West Itchenor, 1 nurse.

Walberton, Binstead and Yapton, 1 nurse.

Lavant, 1 nurse.

Singleton, Up Waltham and East Dean, 1 nurse.

Boxgrove, Westhampnett and Tangmere, jointly with Binderton and West Dean, 2 nurses.

Aldingbourne, Barnham and Eastergate, 1 nurse.

Slindon, Eartham, Madehurst, Up Waltham, 1 nurse.

Felpham, Pagham, North Bersted, Middleton, jointly with Bognor, 3 nurses.

New Fishbourne, jointly with Bosham, 1 nurse.

West Stoke, jointly with Funtington, 1 nurse.

(b) For Infectious Cases. By arrangement with the County Nursing Association all cases of Measles and German Measles are visited and nursed by the District Nurse of the parish (or if there should be no district nurse, by a nurse specially sent). The Local Sanitary Authority pay for these services an annual fee of one guinea per 1,000 of the population plus 5s. per 1,000 acres area in the district, to which is added a bonus of 25 per cent.

Grants are made by the County Council to the County Nursing Association for various nursing services including Child Welfare work, School Nurses work, Tuberculosis health visiting, and as subsidies to provide Nurse-midwives in areas which would otherwise be without a midwife.

### **Midwives.**

There are eleven Midwives practising in the Westhampnett Rural District, nine of them being Nurse-midwives and two in private practice on their own account. In addition, the Chichester and Bognor Nurse-midwives undertake cases in the Rural District abutting on the Boundary.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

#### **Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.**

There is no actual centre in the rural district. The West Sussex County Council hold centres at Chichester and Bognor which are possibly available to just a few residents of the rural district who live near enough to the urban boundaries for the centre to be accessible. These centres are held at the Parochial Hall, Bognor, on Thursdays at 2.30, at 15 St. Martin's Street, Chichester, on Fridays at 2.30. A doctor attends fortnightly at Bognor and weekly at Chichester.

#### **School Clinics.**

There are no regular School Clinics held in the rural district. An eye clinic is held by the County Council at 4 St. John's Street, Chichester on Mondays at 3 p.m., and a dental clinic every Thursday. Children attending elementary schools in the rural district attend these clinics for treatment. Children suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids are treated either at the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester or the Bognor Hospital.

#### **Tuberculosis Clinic.**

A Dispensary is held at 4 St. John's Street, Chichester, every Tuesday at 10 a.m., which is available to all residents in the Westhampnett rural district. A Dispensary is also held once a month at Granville House, Arundel.

#### **Venereal Diseases.**

The West Sussex County Council have made arrangements entitling residents of the County to attend the Clinics for Venereal Disease held at the following Hospitals :—

Worthing Hospital—Wednesday, women 3—4, men 4—5 ;  
Fridays, women 5—6, men 6—7.

Royal Portsmouth Hospital ; for men, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5—7 ; Wednesdays 4—6 ; for women, Wednesdays 2—4 ; Fridays 10—12.



## Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

### 1.—TUBERCULOSIS.

i. Aldingbourne House Sanitorium, the property of the West Sussex County Council, 59 beds.

ii. A Tuberculosis Pavilion at the Worthing Isolation Hospital, Durrington. This Pavilion has been provided by and is under the control of the West Sussex County Council, 12 beds.

iii. The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, to receive patients suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis at a fee of two and a half guineas per week.

### 2.—MATERNITY.

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Brighton Lying-in Hospital, Buckingham Road, Brighton, to provide two beds for the reception of abnormal cases of Labour at a fee of two and a half guineas per week.

### 3.—CHILDREN.

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton, whereby two cots are reserved for the admission of children under one year requiring in-patient treatment.

### 4.—FEVER.

The Westhampnett Rural District Isolation Hospital, situated at Westhampnett. Four Pavilions, accommodation for 24 patients. Three of the Pavilions are Humphrey's huts, adapted for hospital use, and one is a Humphrey's iron hospital pavilion.

The site is that of the Old Westhampnett Workhouse and is the property of the Westhampnett Guardians and is rented by the District Council. The block containing the old board room is used as the Administrative block. The permanent staffs of the hospital consist of a nurse-matron and an assistant nurse. Mr. Arthur Bostock, of Chichester acts as Medical Officer to the Hospital.

### 5.—SMALLPOX.

The West Sussex County Council have undertaken responsibility for the isolation of cases of Smallpox, and have made arrangements with the Brighton Corporation for their reception into the Brighton Smallpox Hospital at Fulking.



**Other Hospitals Available to and used by Residents in the District but not Subsidised by the Local Authority or County Council, though receiving fees from the County Council for work done under previous headings.**

Royal West Sussex Hospital at Chichester.

Royal Portsmouth Hospital.

**Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children—none.**

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) **FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.** The Local Authority have their own horse ambulance for the removal of infectious cases. This is kept at the Isolation Hospital, Westhampnett, and a horse and driver are hired as required.

(b) **NON-INFECTIOUS CASES.** The Chichester Red Cross Ambulance which is under the control of a special Committee can be obtained by telephoning to the Superintendent of Police, Chichester. It is kept at Field's Garage, South Street, Chichester. Charges are fixed according to the financial circumstances of the users.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

The Public Health Staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health (The Westhampnett Rural District is one of the Constituent Authorities of the West Sussex Southern United M.O.H. Districts), and the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. C. W. Annis). The Council have now decided to divide the district into an eastern and western division and have a separate sanitary inspector for each. Mr. J. Alderson has been appointed Inspector for the Western Division from April 1st, 1926, Mr. Annis taking charge of the Eastern half. As already stated the Council have made an arrangement with the Local Nursing Association whereby the nursing of all cases of Measles and German Measles is undertaken by the District Nurses in the parishes, or where there is no District Nurse, by a nurse sent specially.

### **LABORATORY WORK.**

The Local Sanitary Authority have made arrangements with the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, 6 Harley Street, London, for the examination of throat swabs and blood

specimens sent up by the Medical Practitioners from residents in the district. The following specimens were examined during the past year :—

	Total	Positive.	Negative.
Throat Swabs (? Diphtheria)	80	20	60
Blood (? Enteric Fever) ...	0	0	0
Sputum (? Tuberculosis) ...	1	1	0

One Diphtheria swab from a child who continued to give positive swabs for months after the attack, was tested for virulence and found virulent.

### **Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations in Force.**

1.—Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890— Dec., 1914.

### **Bye-laws and Regulations in respect to—**

- 1.—Sidlesham and Fisher Commons ... Feb. 17th, 1904.
- 2.—Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ... Sept. 16th, 1913.
- 3.—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ... Oct. 1st, 1913.
- 4.—Slaughter-houses ... July 16th, 1914.
- 5.—New Streets and Buildings ... July 14th, 1914.

## **PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Every effort is made to ascertain the source of infection in every case notified so that such source may not remain a continuing focus of infection.

In the case of Diphtheria all other children in the house and any adults who may have had any recent cold or illness are swabbed. If suspicion rests on a school a search is made for children recently absent with a throat affection, or present in school with a suggestive nasal discharge, and any such found are swabbed.

The Council have an arrangement with the Laboratories of Public Health, 6, Harley Street, London, for the examination of Throat and Nasal Swabs, Blood, etc., so that Practitioners may send specimens at the expense of the Sanitary Authority. Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum is supplied free to Medical Practitioners for all patients not in a position to incur the cost of it.

To trace the source of infection of Scarlet fever, the school register is examined to ascertain any possible absentee who may have had a "missed" attack, and the children in the school are examined to find, if possible, evidence of desquamation.



Disinfection of every house infected by Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, is carried out, Formic Aldehyde Gas being used. There is no steam disinfection available so that reliance has to be placed on disinfection by Formic Aldehyde Gas of all articles that cannot be boiled or steeped in liquid disinfectant. There are no special facilities available for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons, but in case of necessity it would be possible, I think, to improvise arrangements at the Isolation Hospital.

### **Diphtheria.**

Twenty, five, three, two, twenty-one cases of Diphtheria were notified respectively in each of the last five years, giving an average annual incidence rate of 0.56 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these 51 cases, 48 were removed to the Hospital for isolation, and in addition 8 carriers who were ascertained when swabbing contacts in search of a source of infection. Five deaths occurred giving a case mortality of 7.8 per cent.

No use has been made of the Schick Test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

Thirteen, nineteen, sixteen, twenty-four, twenty-three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average annual incidence rate of 1.07 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these 95 cases, 77 were removed to the Hospital for isolation. Three deaths occurred giving a Case Mortality of 3.1 per cent.

Return cases have been rare during the past five years, the past year having had the highest number, namely two, both occurring together within five weeks after the return home of the first case in the house from the Isolation Hospital of another Sanitary Authority.

No use has been made of the Dick Test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Enteric Fever.**

One, none, three, three, three, cases of Enteric Fever were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.11 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these ten cases, five were removed to the Hospital for Isolation. One death occurred giving a case mortality of 10 per cent.



**Erysipelas.**

One, one, two, two, six cases of Erysipelas were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.13 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these twelve cases none were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

**Pneumonia.**

Thirteen, seven, twelve, twenty, fifteen cases of Pneumonia were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.74 per 1,000 calculated on the average population for the five years. No case was removed to the Isolation Hospital. Twenty-nine deaths occurred giving a Case Mortality of 43 per cent.

As regards the notification of Pneumonia I am of opinion that the possible assistance that can be given by the Sanitary Authority does not justify the cost. Only a small percentage of the cases are notified, so that the case Mortality figure (43 per cent.) is no criterion of the mortality, being calculated on all the deaths registered and only on the cases notified instead of all the cases occurring.

**Encephalitis Lethargica.**

No case has been notified during the past five years.

**Cerebro Spinal Fever.**

Only one case occurred during the five years under review. It was removed to the Isolation Hospital and recovered.

**Malaria.**

Only one notification of Malaria has been received since 1920, the infection not being contracted in England.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.**

			Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	...	...	21	19	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	23	22	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	3	1	0
Erysipelas	...	...	6	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	15	0	5

## NOTES :—

1.—The ages of the cases notified were as follows :—

	Under											Over
	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65
Diphtheria ...	—	—	2	2	1	9	5	—	1	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	3	2	7	4	3	2	—	1	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	1	0	1	—	1	3	8	—
Enteric Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

Age Periods.			New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10 ...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 ...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 ...	...	...	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
35 ...	...	...	1	4	—	—	1	2	—	—
45 ...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards			—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...			6	7	2	2	6	3	—	—

No person was certified as dying from Tuberculosis who had not been previously notified.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)  
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

The above Regulations which came into force on 1st September last year, give power to Sanitary Authorities to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis from following the occupation of a Milker or Dairyman whilst in an infectious condition. No case has so far arisen in the district requiring action under these Regulations.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, Section 62.**

The above section gives powers to County Councils and to Urban and Rural District Councils to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction when the home circumstances of a tuberculous patient

are such as to make it impossible to prevent the spread of infection. The Hospital or Institution accommodation must be provided by the Authority without cost to the patient, and the Authority may be required by the Court to contribute to the cost of maintenance of the patient's dependents during his detention in Hospital.

No action has been called for under this section during the past year.

### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

#### **Measles and Whooping Cough.**

Neither of these diseases has been made locally notifiable. Reports are sent by Head Teachers of all Elementary Schools to the Medical Officer of Health as well as to the School Medical Officer of all cases occurring, or suspected, in the schools.

All cases of Measles are visited and nursing services offered under the arrangement with the County Nursing Association as already explained.

The Death Rate from these Diseases calculated on the average population during the past five years was as follows :—

Measles, 0.11 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough 0.39 per 1,000 population.

#### **Epidemic—Diarrhœa.**

The number of deaths from this disease during the past five years has been respectively, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, giving a death rate per 1,000 population of 0.3.

#### **Puerperal Fever.**

None, none, none, two, none cases of Puerperal Fever have been notified respectively in each of the last five years. Four deaths have occurred from Puerperal Sepsis and five from other accidents and diseases of pregnancy, giving an average maternal death rate per 1,000 children born of 2.7 from Sepsis, and of 3.4 from other causes, etc., i.e., a total maternal death rate from child birth of 6.1 per 1,000 children born.

#### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

One, three, none, none, two cases have been notified respectively in each of the last five years, giving an Incidence Rate per



1,000 children born of 4.0. On receipt of every notification the County Medical Officer is informed so that a nurse may be supplied if needed under the County Council Infant Welfare Scheme.

The following table shows the result of treatment :—  
1921—1926.

Cases.			Vision un-impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blind-ness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
6	4	2	6	—	—	—

### Poliomyelitis.

One, none, two, none, none cases have been notified respectively during the past five years giving an average Incidence Rate per 1,000 of the population of 0.16.

### Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate during the past five years has been respectively 52, 36, 55, 27, 32 per 1,000 births giving an average annual rate of 40.

The causes of death and the ages of the children who died during 1925 under one year of age are as follows :—

Cause of Death.	Age.	Sex.	Remarks
Premature Birth	16 hours	M	Twins. 6½ months. Mother worked at a Post Office up to time of birth. Mother had a shock due to a lamp overturning.
Premature Birth	29 hours	M	
Debility from Birth	3 days	M	
Whooping Cough Convulsions	8 months	F	Home conditions not good. 14 children — 10 of whom died within a year of birth.
Acute Bronchitis Heart Failure	8 months	F	Good home conditions and care.
Congenital Debility Pemphegus Neonatorum	37 days	M	Good Home. Every care.
Premature Birth	14 days	F	Every care. Mother not in good health.
Premature Birth	14 days	F	7 months child. Mother had done a good deal of furniture lifting whilst removing before birth.
Premature Birth Exhaustion	9 days	F	8 months. Mother had Influenza and severe cough.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the area in respect to Water Supply, Pollution of Streams, Drainage and Sewerage, Closet Accommodation and Scavenging are shown in tabular form on the attached fly leaf.

### FOOD.

#### (a) Milk Supply.

The structural condition of the 116 cowstalls is on the whole fair though a satisfactory condition of cleanliness can only be maintained by frequent and vigilant inspection.

I think that the Council should utilise the powers under Section 5 of the 1914 Milk Act, which only came into operation last year, and authorise the Inspector to take samples and in the first instance filter them through cotton wool filters so as to detect dirty ones. If such are found, second samples should be taken from the same purveyor and sent for bacteriological examination, further action being taken if necessary. In the absence of such action dirty milk can be, and is sold with impunity and without any chance of the fact coming to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority or their officers. As to the quality, as distinct from the cleanliness of the milk sold, printed below is a table showing the number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act during the past year by the County Council.

MILK.			OTHER FOOD OR DRUGS.		
No. of Samples taken	Genuine	Adulterated.	No. of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
1	1	0	0	0	0

It will be seen that the total number of samples taken (all milk) is only 0.05 samples per 1,000 population, whereas three samples per 1,000 is the number suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture.

I think more milk and other food samples should be taken under the Food and Drugs Act, and suggest that the Local Authority request the attention of the County Council to the small number of samples taken and the need for increasing the number.

The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, which deal with Tuberculous Cattle and their milk, but section 4 of the 1914 Milk Act now gives power to the Medical Officer of any Local Sanitary Authority,



Synopsis of Sanitary Circumstances in the Westhampnett Rural District.

Name of Parish.	Area.	Popu- lation, Census, 1921.	Esti- mated Total No. of Houses 1921. 1921.	No. Houses built 1921- 1926.	Water Supply.	Pollution of Streams or River.	Sewerage and Sewerage Disposal.	Closet Accommodation. (approximate number of).			Removal of House Refuse.
								Water Closets.	Pail Closets	Privy Closets.	
Felpham ... ..	1886	1619	258	211	130 from Bognor Water Co., remainder shallow wells ... ..	Eastover ditch receives sewerage	Considerable portion sewered. Reynold's Sewer } discharge into sea ... Wilson's Sewer } Admiralty Sewer } Eastover Sewer discharges into ditch ...	140	40	Remaining Houses	Public scavenging.
Aldingbourne ... ..	3098	1067	220	16	70 from Bognor Water Co., remainder shallow wells ... ..	Not any ... ..	Soakaway cesspools ... ..	34	35	Ditto	Disposed of by each householder by burying or burning.
Yapton ... ..	1791	712	206	19	Shallow wells and 23 from Bognor Water Co.	Sewerage outfall is into a ditch, thence to river ... ..	Sewers discharging into a ditch ... ..	42	26	Ditto	Ditto
Lavant ... ..	4073	697	176	4	Shallow wells ... ..	Not any ... ..	Soakaway cesspools ... ..	23	30	Ditto	Ditto
Boxgrove ... ..	3677	621	176	7	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	16	34	Ditto	Ditto
Eastergate ... ..	918	749	150	25	98 from Bognor Water Co., remainder shallow wells ... ..	Some cesspools overflow into a ditch, thence to river ...	Mainly soakaway cesspools ; some over-flow into a ditch ... ..	35	18	Ditto	Ditto
Walberton ... ..	1733	662	183	68	60 from Bognor Water Co., remainder shallow wells ... ..	Not any ... ..	Soakaway cesspools ... ..	21	24	Ditto	Ditto
Singleton... ..	4063	453	138	—	Shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	15	21	Ditto	Ditto
Slindon ... ..	2957	546	143	13	115 from Slindon Water Co., remainder stored rain water ... ..	Short lengths of sewer discharges into a ditch ... ..	Soakaway cesspools and some length of sewer flowing into a ditch ... ..	18	44	Ditto	Ditto
Westhampnett ... ..	1909	343	97	8	Shallow wells ... ..	Not any ... ..	Soakaway cesspools ... ..	6	16	Ditto	Ditto
East Dean ... ..	4654	322	85	—	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	12	21	Ditto	Ditto
Barnham... ..	841	314	83	18	25 from Bognor Water Co., remainder shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	20	18	Ditto	Ditto
Tangmere ... ..	775	154	53	2	Shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	5	25	Ditto	Ditto
Madehurst ... ..	1891	163	43	—	Deep wells and stored rain water ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	3	16	Ditto	Ditto
Binderton ... ..	1337	106	25	—	Shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	2	4	Ditto	Ditto
Binsted ... ..	1105	87	26	1	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	2	5	Ditto	Ditto
West Stoke ... ..	871	92	23	—	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	2	12	Ditto	Ditto
Upwaltham ... ..	1275	48	17	—	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	1	10	Ditto	Ditto
Middleton ... ..	374	76	48	93	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	36	16	Ditto	Ditto
Eartham ... ..	1539	158	38	1	18 from mains of Eartham Estate, remainder shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	8	20	Ditto	Ditto
Bersted ... ..	1868	670	157	28	65 houses have water laid on from Bognor Water Co's Main, remainder shallow wells. N.B.—Main now being extended, and connections being made ... ..	No pollution evident ... ..	Cesspools ... ..	55	16	Ditto	Disposed of by occupants on land and gardens.
New Fishbourne	1299	896	242	8	73 from Chichester Water Co., remainder shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	About 8 houses connected to Chichester Corporation sewers, remainder cesspools ...	104	40	Ditto	Public scavenging
North Mundham	2385	435	130	6	Shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Cesspools ... ..	10	20	Ditto	Disposed of by occupier
Oving ... ..	3213	564	148	6	About 28 from Chichester Water Co., remainder shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	15	28	Ditto	Ditto
Pagham ... ..	3506	959	220	140	45 from Bognor Water Co., remainder shallow wells. Main recently extended, and extension being brought into use ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	35	35	Ditto	Ditto
Selsey ... ..	2986	2307	565	120	400 from Selsey Water Co., remainder shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Sewers in Manor Road, Station Road and Grafton Road, remainder cesspools. Some sewer extensions contemplated ... ..	210	98	Ditto	Public scavenging.
Sidlesham ... ..	4178	801	240	6	48 from Selsey Water Co., remainder shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Cesspools ... ..	22	40	Ditto	Disposed of by occupiers on gardens.
West Wittering ...	2272	590	169	26	Shallow wells ; Public well (supplied from spring) in centre of village... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	10	40	Ditto	Ditto
Birdham ... ..	1811	391	116	5	Shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	8	20	Ditto	Ditto
Hunston ... ..	1013	307	80	8	Ditto. The extension of the Chichester mains to Hunston is now under contemplation ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	6	30	Ditto	Ditto
Donnington ... ..	1119	246	52	3	About 10 from Selsey Water Co., remainder shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	4	12	Ditto	Ditto
Appledram ... ..	937	174	47	14	Shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	6	4	Ditto	Ditto
West Itchenor ...	546	126	38	8	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	2	6	Ditto	Ditto
Earnley ... ..	1140	128	26	4	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	4	10	Ditto	Ditto
Merston ... ..	718	81	25	1	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	2	10	Ditto	Ditto
East Wittering ...	1114	207	66	53	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	10	20	Ditto	Ditto





if he has reason to suspect that Tuberculosis is caused, or is likely to be caused, by the consumption of any milk which is being sold in his District, to give notice to the Medical Officer of the County in which the cows from which such milk is obtained are kept, or the source of supply. Upon receipt of such notice the Medical Officer of the County must cause the cattle in the dairy to be inspected and make such other investigations as may be necessary, and shall subsequently send copies of all Veterinary bacteriological or other reports to the Local Medical Officer of Health, and give information of the action taken upon them.

### Designated Milk.

Three licences to Produce Grade A Milk have been applied for and granted.

No application to be registered as a Purveyor of Milk has been refused, and no registration has been revoked.

Three samples Grade A milk examined showed the following results :—

No. (1)—Bacterial Count 22,720 per cc. *Bacillus Coli* present in 1/100 c.c. in each of the three tests.

No. (2)—Bacterial Count 12,320 per c.c. *Bacillus Coli* absent in 1/100 c.c. in each of three tests after 72 hours.

No. (3) Bacterial Count 17,440 per c.c. *Bacillus Coli* absent in 1/100 c.c. in each of three tests after 72 hours.

(The limit for Grade A is 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and *Bacillus Coli* should be absent in 1/100 c.c.).

### Premises.

No. of Dairymen (Cowkeepers and Milksellers) etc., in the District	...	...	...	...	...	124
No. registered as Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	76
No. of Dairymen, etc. (Butter and Cheesemakers) in the district (Order of 1885, Sec. 6. (5) (6). i.e., exempt from registration	...	...	...	...	...	130
No. of inspections of premises	...	...	...	...	...	830
No. of Cowsheds on register	...	...	...	...	...	116
No. of Milkshops on register	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of inspections made :—(1) Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	775
(2) Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	55
No. of inspections during milking time	...	...	...	...	...	420

No. of premises found to require :—

(a) Cleansing	...	...	...	...	24
(b) Structural or Sanitary improvements	...	...	...	...	43
(1) Drainage unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	12
(2) Defective Lighting	...	...	...	...	8
(3) Ventilation not efficient	...	...	...	...	3
(4) Manure yard in dirty condition	...	...	...	...	20

No. of these requirements carried out :—

(a) Cleansing	...	...	...	...	24
(b) Structural or Sanitary improvements	...	...	...	...	43
(1) Drainage unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	12
(2) Defective lighting	...	...	...	...	8
(3) Ventilation not efficient	...	...	...	...	3
(4) Manure yard in dirty condition	...	...	...	...	20

### Water Supply.

	Public Supply	Well Water
Cowsheds	36	80
Dairies and Milkshops	5	3

No. of samples of such well waters taken for

analysis ... Nil.

No summons was issued under the Milk Acts or Dairy Orders.

### Meat.

(1) Inspection of carcasses under the Meat Regulations has been carried out by Mr. Annis with the following results :—

Nature of Carcase.	Number Inspected.	Condemned.
		Whole. In part.
Bovine	15	— 1
Sheep	28	— —
Pigs	20	— —

The Carcase condemned was disposed of by burying.

(2) The Butchers Shops, of which there are 12, and the vehicles used to deliver meat have been inspected and found satisfactory.

Meat marking is not in force in the District. There is no Public Slaughter House in the district.

Slaughter Houses.	1920	January 1925	December 1925
Registered	4	4	4
Licensed	—	2	4
Total.	4	6	8

No. of inspections made in connection with the Meat Regulations ... 45



### Other Foods.

There are 29 Bakehouses in the district, none of them underground. Fourteen notices have been served to remedy sanitary defects, and all were complied with.

No other food has been seized or surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

### Food and Drugs Act.

The administration of this Act is carried out by the County Council, but as I have said under "Milk" the number of samples taken was insufficient for a population of 18,970.

### Housing.

(1) General Housing conditions in the area.

At Census, 1921.

No. of undivided private houses	...	...	...	4321
No. of shops	...	...	...	123
Erected 1921.	No. of Houses	...	...	92
„ 1922	„ „	...	...	188
„ 1923	„ „	...	...	197
„ 1924	„ „	...	...	218
„ 1925	„ „	...	...	246
			—	941
				5385

The Council's activities in respect to the building of houses since 1920, are represented by the following figures which were drawn up in October, 1925 :—

No. of houses erected	...	...	...	...	171
No. of houses for the erection of which tenders have been accepted	...	...	...	...	40
Number of houses in respect of which Schemes are now under consideration by the Committee					73
Number of sites acquired for erection of houses	...				46
					330

At the 1921 Census 3,997 houses were occupied by one family, 140 by two families, and 43 by three or more families.

In 1919 when a survey was made 185 houses were classified as follows :—

(a) Unfit and incapable of being made fit ...	...	44
(b) Unfit but capable of being made fit ...	...	65
(c) Falling below a reasonable standard ...	...	76

Although since January 1st, 1920, 941 new houses have been erected no houses have been closed, so that although splendid efforts have been made to make up the deficiency of houses the old and unfit ones still remain. I think the time has now come when the old and unfit houses, as they come up for inspection under the Housing Inspection Regulations, should be deliberately dealt with by the issue of Closing Orders.

#### **Extent of Shortage or Excess.**

The Council's policy of erecting houses is going a long way to meet the shortage. Whether it will be possible to replace old unfit houses without resorting to the erection of houses under the 1924 Act it is difficult to say but I fear that the rent of the houses being built is more than some of the tenants of the unfit houses would be able to pay.

No important change in population beyond the normal growth by excess of births over deaths and by immigration into the district is anticipated.

#### **Overcrowding.**

Twenty-four cases of overcrowding came under notice during the past year and were abated by one of the families obtaining another house, in most cases a Council house. The Council's Housing Schemes are therefore helping to relieve overcrowding.

The principal cases of overcrowding met with last year were :—

- (1). House with 3 bedrooms and 1 living room occupied by 2 families
  - (a) Man and wife and 3 children ... 1 bedroom
  - (b) Man and wife and 2 children ... 1 „
  - (c) Adult male lodger ... .. 1 „
- (2). House with 2 bedrooms and 1 living room occupied by man and wife and five children and a lodger.
- (3). House with 2 bedrooms and 2 living rooms occupied by man and wife and four children (2 over 14) and a lodger.

All three cases were abated by the removal of some of the occupants.

### **Fitness of Houses.**

The general standard of fitness of houses in the district is fairly good. As stated already 44 houses were unfit for habitation and incapable of being made fit, and 76 fell below a reasonable standard. Routine house inspection has not been carried out systematically since the war, so that there has been an undoubted relapse as regards fitness of houses. This, I trust, will be remedied now that a second Sanitary Inspector has been appointed and routine house inspection is to be carried out systematically. Speaking generally very few owners appear to remedy defects until their attention is called to them by the Sanitary Authority or their Officers.

The defects found in unfit houses are dampness, absence of food store, absence of sink, and general delapidations due to failure to remedy small defects when they first occur such as defective windows, fire grates, plaster, stairs, rainwater guttering or external rendering of walls.

The general action as regards unfit houses is for the Inspector to inform the owner of the defects and if they are not remedied to report them to the Sanitary Committee who deal with them either by letter or statutory notice.

### **Unhealthy Areas.**

There are no unhealthy areas in the district.



### Number of New Houses erected during 1925.

Name of Parish.	State Assisted.			Total.
	Private Enterprise.	Local Authority.	Other Persons.	
Aldingbourne ...	—	10	1	11
Appledram ...	—	—	1	1
Barnham... ...	2	—	—	2
Bersted ... ..	2	—	3	5
Binderton ...	—	—	—	—
Birdham ... ..	2	—	—	2
Binderton ...	—	—	—	—
Boxgrove ... ..	3	—	—	3
Donnington ...	—	—	1	1
Earnley ... ..	—	4	—	4
Eastergate ...	1	—	5	6
East Wittering ...	11	4	1	16
Felpham ... ..	17	18	24	59
Hunston ... ..	—	5	—	5
Lavant ... ..	4	—	—	4
Middleton ... ..	12	—	3	15
Newfishbourne ...	4	—	—	4
Pagham ... ..	19	—	9	28
Oving ... ..	2	2	—	4
Selsey ... ..	12	—	4	16
Sidlesham ... ..	1	—	—	1
Slindon ... ..	3	4	2	9
Walberton ... ..	9	10	3	22
Westhampnett ...	—	8	—	8
West Wittering ...	6	—	1	7
Yapton ... ..	1	10	2	13
	111	75	60	246

No. of dwelling-houses inspected ... .. 610

Total No. of inspections made. ... .. 1525

No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were found 240

No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were rectified  
(i.e., made fit for human habitation) without  
recourse to Closing Orders Sec. 17 :—

(a) By Inspector's intimation notice ... .. 190

(b) By action of Sanitary Authority ... .. 35  
(letters of request)

## Defective Houses.

Position at 31st Dec., 1925.

(1) Actually remedied.	...	...	...	...	225
(2) Works in progress	...	...	...	...	8
(3) Owner promised to remedy but not started					4
(4) Closed (a) voluntarily.	...	...	...		<i>Nil.</i>
(b) after Closing Order		...	...		<i>Nil.</i>
(5) No Progress made yet (three of these were only inspected during the last month of the year)	...				3
Total	...	...	...	...	240

### Unremedied Defective Houses at end of 1924.

Last year's report showed 17 houses unremediated.

Of these 17 have been remedied.

### Defective Houses.—Nature of Defects.

Cleansing (repapering, distempering, etc.)	...	...	154
Structural (walls, roof, floors, yard)...	...	...	35
Sanitary (closet, drains, ventilation)	...	...	48
Ashpits	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
As to water supply	...	...	19
Overcrowding	...	...	24
Other defects, accumulations, etc.	...	...	130

## UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

### 1.—Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	750
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ...	610
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation... ..	305

## 2. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	... ..	275
---	--------	-----

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers.

No notices whatever have been served under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, nor under the Public Health Acts, nor under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

### Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Inspections made :	Factories 64.
	Workshops 40.
	Workplaces 34.

Thirteen notices were served, nine in respect to want of cleanliness, two to want of ventilation and two for other nuisances, all of which were complied with.

There are no outworkers in the district.

### Other Work.

The Sanitary Inspectors' work in connection with Dairies, Slaughter-houses, Factories and Workshops, and Housing is shown separately under their headings, but in addition the following work has been done.

Offensive accumulations, No. inspected	... ..	108
Nuisances abated...	... ..	108
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance,		
No. inspected	... ..	55
Nuisances abated...	... ..	55
Number of Privies converted to Pail Closets	...	36
Number of Privies converted to Water Closets	...	4
Number of new Earth Closets provided	... ..	36
Water Closets, No. repaired and improved	...	16
Cesspools, No. cleansed (Felpham)	... ..	195
Cesspools, No. abolished and drains connected to sewer	... ..	14
Drains, Drain Traps, No. inspected	... ..	320
Nuisances abated	... ..	290
Wells, No. cleaned or repaired	... ..	34
No. replaced by public supply	... ..	17



**Summary.**

Total No. inspections made for all purposes...	...	3600
Total No. Notices served, Informal	...	310
Total Notices served, Statutory, none		310
Complaints received ... ..		160
Found justified and dealt with ... ..		152

**Schools.**

There are twenty-six Public Elementary Schools in the district. Four have Water Closets (Trough), twenty Earth Closets and two privies. The water supply for six is from a public main, and for twenty from wells.

**Meteorology.**

I am indebted to Mr. Harold Drewitt, of Colworth, for the following statistics and observations :—

**Rainfall at Colworth, 1925.**

Month.	Inches.	25 years Average.	Rainy days.	25 years Average.
January ... ..	4.15	2.65	16	13.3
February... ..	4.50	2.13	16	11.2
March ... ..	.28	2.10	4	13.7
April ... ..	2.71	1.74	16	15.2
May ... ..	3.10	1.84	16	11.1
June ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	1.70	<i>Nil</i>	9.1
July ... ..	2.97	1.71	15	10
August ... ..	4.03	2.48	14	12.4
September ... ..	2.31	1.92	12	9.5
October ... ..	3.35	3.38	12	14.
November ... ..	3.91	2.58	11	11.4
December ... ..	4.63	3.47	16	15.
Total ... ..	35.94	27.7	148	145.7

There has only been one wetter year (1915) in the past twenty-five, although in June no rain fell at all, a very rare occurrence ; the excess over the average for the past three years amounts to 17 inches, the wells in the chalk formation ought therefore to be in a position to give a full yield over a considerable period.

The Temperature during the year has been free from extremes in either direction.



**Steypning West Rural District.**





# Steypning West Rural District Council.

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SOUTHOVER,

LANSDOWNE ROAD,

WORTHING,

*March, 1926.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year, 1925, which is the quinquennial survey report. I have compiled it in accordance with the requirements of Circular 648, issued by the Ministry of Health on 10th December, 1925.

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the death rate (12.0 per 1,000) is higher by 2.1 than last year (9.9), 0.2 higher than the rate for the rural districts of West Sussex (11.8) and 0.2 lower than that for England and Wales as a whole (12.2); that the Infantile Mortality Rate is 70 per 1,000 births, 52 higher than last year (18), 19 higher than that for the rural districts of West Sussex (51), and 5 lower than that for England and Wales (75).

The birth rate (13.5 per 1,000) is lower by 1.9 than that for the preceding year (15.4), 2.2 lower than the rate for rural districts of West Sussex (15.7) and 4.8 lower than that for England and Wales (18.3).

The death of Mr. Slaughter in July and an inevitable interim period before his successor, Mr. Gardner, could come into the district, has necessarily made the compilation of the figures representing the sanitary work of the past year difficult and probably an understatement of work actually done.

The most important sanitary undertaking of the Council during the past five years has been the progressive sewerage of the Parish of Lancing, which has been carried out without a loan, by the construction of a definite section of sewers each year out of current rates.

The division of the joint office of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector and the appointment of a whole time Sanitary Inspector and of a whole time Surveyor is another step which will, I am sure, lead to definite improvement of sanitary conditions, enabling as it will, more time to be devoted to the supervision of Cowstalls, Dairies, Bakehouses, and Slaughter Houses, and to the routine inspection of houses and the "following up" of defects found.

In my opinion more houses for the working classes is undoubtedly the greatest sanitary need of the district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JAMES BUTCHER.



## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Steyning West Rural District comprises an area of 29,015 acres at the eastern end of the County of West Sussex. Running East and West through the district is a range of Downs rising to a height of 600 feet ; the valley of the Adur cuts through this range North and South and through it the waters of the Adur find outlet to the sea at Shoreham.

The whole of the district North of the Downs is devoted to agriculture ; South of the Downs market gardening is extensively carried on. Apart from agriculture the only industries are a parchment factory at Steyning dealing with the bulk of the sheep skins produced in the district, a cement works at Beeding employing two or three hundred men, and the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway Company's coach-building works at Lancing. Recently engineering works have been started on the bank of the river close to Old Shoreham Bridge.

The Census, 1921, contained the following occupational figures:—

	Total.	Occupied	Unoccupied and Retired
Males ... ..	3921	3034	887
Females... ..	4374	1255	3119

Of the occupied, 1294 males and 63 females are engaged in agriculture, and 131 males and 769 females in personal service.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) 29,015.

Population (1925) estimated by Registrar General, 10,440.

Population (1921) Census, 10,205.

Rateable Value (1925) £62,591.

Sum represented by 1d. rate, £271.

Number of inhabited houses (1921) Census, 4,151.

Number of families or separate occupiers, 4,320.

Dwellings occupied by one family, 2,090.

Dwellings occupied by two families, 85.

Dwellings occupied by three families, 5.

Number of dwellings vacant on Census night, 117,

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTHS—Legitimate, total 134 (males 66, females 68) ; illegitimate, total 7 (males 3, females 4). Birth rate, 13.5 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS—Total 126 (males 55, females 71) ; Death rate 12.0 per 1,000 population.

\*Corrected Death Rate, 9.6.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth ; from sepsis 0 ; from other causes 0.

Death of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births 0.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 0.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years) 1.

### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1925.

	England and Wales.	West Sussex Urban.	Rural.	Steyning West, R.D.
Birth Rate ... ..	18.3	13.8	15.7	13.5
Death Rate ... ..	12.2	11.7	11.8	12.0
Infantile Death Rate ...	75	46	49	70
Pulmonary Tuberculosis				
Death Rate for ...	0.84 (1924)	0.57	0.65	1.0
Zymotic Death Rate, for ...	—	0.18	0.19	0.19
Cancer Death Rate for ...	1.2 (1924)	—	—	1.5
Scarlet Fever Incidence Rate				
per 1,000 population ...	2.36	—	—	1.1
Diphtheria Incidence Rate				
per 1,000 population ...	1.23	—	—	0.0
Enteric Fever Incidence Rate				
per 1,000 population ...	0.07	—	—	0.09

### EXCEPTIONAL CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

No special causes of sickness or invalidity have evidenced themselves during the past five years.

### SUMMARY (for reference) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

#### Professional Nursing in the Home.

In each of the following parishes there is a district Nurse employed by a Local Committee affiliated (except in the case of

\*THE CORRECTED DEATH RATE is 9.6. It is obtained by multiplying the uncorrected rate by the factor of correction for Steyning West, viz., 0.801. The corrected death rate represents what the death rate for Steyning West would be if the population contained proportionately the same number of males and females in each of the age groups as enumeration at 1921 census revealed in England and Wales as a whole. The factor of correction being less than 1, indicates that the population of Steyning West consists of a larger proportion of people at the ages at which death is more likely to occur than does the population of England and Wales as a whole.



the Steyning Committee) to the West Sussex County Nursing Association :—

Sompting, one nurse ; Lancing and Coombe, one nurse ; Henfield and Woodmancote, one nurse ; Steyning, Bramber, Botolphs and Beeding, one nurse ; Shermanbury and Ashurst are served by the West Grinstead nurse.

By arrangements with the County Nursing Association cases of Measles and German Measles are visited and nursed by the District Nurse of the parish ( or if there should be no parish nurse, by a nurse specially sent). The Local Sanitary Authority pay an annual fee of one guinea per 1,000 of the population plus 5s. per 1,000 acres area in the district, to which sum a bonus of 25 per cent. is added.

Grants are made by the County Council to the County Nursing Association for various nursing services including Child Welfare work, School Nurses work, Tuberculosis health visiting, and as subsidies to provide Nurse-midwives in areas which would otherwise be without a midwife.

### **Midwives.**

There are four Midwives practising in the district, all District Nurse-Midwives. There are none resident in the district in private practise on their own account, but one or two residents in adjoining districts take cases in the rural area.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

#### **Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.**

There is no actual centre in the rural district, but one is held weekly on Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 by the County Council at Shoreham Town Hall which could be attended by just a few residents in that part of the rural district abutting on Shoreham. A doctor attends fortnightly at this Centre.

#### **Day Nurseries.**

There is no day nursery in the district.

#### **School Clinics.**

No regular School Clinic is held in the district. The West Sussex County Council provide an Eye Clinic frequently at the Worthing Hospital to which children from the rural District suffering from defective vision are taken for treatment. They also hold temporary Dental Clinics from time to time at Henfield



and Steyning for the treatment of School Children with decayed teeth. Children suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids are treated at the Brighton and Sussex Throat and Ear Hospital.

### **Tuberculosis.**

The County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary is held at the Worthing Hospital every Monday Morning at 10 a.m., and is available to all residents in the Steyning West Rural District.

### **Venereal Diseases.**

The West Sussex County Council have made arrangements entitling residents of the County to attend the Clinics for Venereal Disease held at the following Hospitals :—

Worthing Hospital—Wednesdays, women 3—4, men 4—5 ;  
Fridays, women 5—6, men 6—7.

Royal Portsmouth Hospital—for men, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5—7 ; Wednesdays 4—6 ; for women, Wednesday 2—4 ; Friday 10—12.

## **Hospitals Provided or Subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council.**

### **1.—TUBERCULOSIS.**

i. Aldingbourne House Sanatorium, the property of the West Sussex County Council, 59 beds.

ii. A Tuberculosis Pavilion at the Worthing Isolation Hospital, Durrington. This Pavilion has been provided by and is under the control of the West Sussex County Council. 12 beds.

iii. The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, to receive patients suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis at a fee of two and a half guineas per week.

### **2.—MATERNITY.**

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Brighton Lying-In Hospital, Buckingham Road, Brighton, to provide two beds for the reception of abnormal cases of Labour at a fee of two and a half guineas per week.

### **3.—CHILDREN.**

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton, whereby two cots are reserved for the admission of Children under one year requiring in-patient treatment.

## 4.—FEVER.

The Steyning West Rural District Council pay a retaining fee for the reservation of two beds at the Brighton Isolation Hospital. If more beds are required they are always provided if they are available.

## 5.—SMALLPOX.

The West Sussex County Council have undertaken responsibility for the isolation of cases of Smallpox, and have made arrangement with the Brighton Corporation for their reception into the Brighton Smallpox Hospital at Fulking.

**Hospitals available for the District but not Subsidized by the Local Authority or County Council, though receiving fees from the County Council for work done under previous headings.**

## AT BRIGHTON—

Sussex County Hospital.

Lying-in Institution and Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children.

Brighton Eye Hospital.

Brighton Throat and Ear Hospital.

## AT WORTHING—

Worthing Hospital.

**Institutional Provision** for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children—none.

**Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES. Infectious cases are removed by the Brighton Motor Ambulance.

(b) NON-INFECTIOUS CASES. The Brighton and Hove Red Cross Ambulance is available to all classes of the public for the removal of Non-Infectious and Accident Cases. A charge of 1s. 3d. per mile is made, except in special circumstances. The Ambulance is in charge of Chas. G. Yates, Esq., 9 Upper Hamilton Road. Brighton, Telephone Brighton P.O. 23; and is kept at 25 St. John's Road, Hove. Telephone Hove 2288.

**LABORATORY WORK.**

The Local Sanitary Authority have made arrangements with the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, 6 Harley Street, London, for the examination of throat swabs and blood



specimens sent up by Medical Practitioners from residents in the district. The following specimens were examined during the past year :—

	Total.	Positive.	Negative.
Throat Swabs (?) Diphtheria ...	26	0	26
Sputum (?) Tuberculosis ...	5	2	3

### **Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations in force.**

The following are the Adoptive Acts and Byelaws in force in the District :—

ADOPTIVE ACTS.	CAME INTO FORCE.
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890—	Sept. 29th, 1891.
Public Health Amendment Act, 1890—	Sept. 29th, 1891.
Public Health Amendment Act, 1907—	May 4th, 1910.
Part II., secs. 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32, 33.	
Part III., secs. 34, 35, 36, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46.	
Part IV., secs. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 67.	

### **Bye-laws and Regulations in respect to—**

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops...	...	Oct. 1st, 1914.
Slaughter-houses (Parishes of Henfield Lancing and Steyning)	... ..	Feb. 23rd, 1892.
Nuisances ... ..	...	Feb. 21st, 1889.
New Streets and Buildings (Rural Model)	...	Jan. 21st, 1911.

## **PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Every effort is made to ascertain the source of infection in every case notified so that such source may not remain a continuing focus of infection.

In the case of Diphtheria all other children in the house and any adults who may have had any recent cold or illness are swabbed. If suspicion rests on a school a search is made for children recently absent with a throat affection, or present in school with a suggestive nasal discharge, and any such found are swabbed.

Throat and Nasal Swabs, Blood, etc., as already stated, are examined at the expense of the Sanitary Authority.

To trace the source of infection of Scarlet Fever, the School register is examined to ascertain any possible absentee who may have had a “ missed ” attack, and the children in the school are examined to find, if possible, evidence of desquamation.

Disinfection of every house infected by Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, is carried out, Formic Aldehyde Gas being



used. There is no Steam disinfection available so that reliance has to be placed on disinfection by Formic Aldehyde Gas of all articles that cannot be boiled or steeped in liquid disinfectant. There are no special facilities available for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons, but in case of necessity it would be possible I think to improvise arrangements at the Isolation Hospital.

### **Diphtheria.**

Seven, seven, five, two, none cases of Diphtheria were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.4 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these twenty-one cases eight were removed to the Hospital for Isolation. Three "carriers" were ascertained when swabbing contacts in search of a source of infection. Three deaths occurred giving a Case Mortality of 14 per cent.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied by the Council free of cost for all cases in which the financial circumstances of the family cannot reasonably be expected to pay for it.

No use has been made of the Schick Test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

Nineteen, twenty-nine, twelve, eight, twelve cases of Scarlet Fever were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 1.57 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these eighty cases twenty-one were removed to the Hospital for isolation. No deaths occurred.

Return cases have been rare during the past five years. One case was traced in 1922 which unfortunately proved the first of a mild outbreak.

No use has been made of the Dick Test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Enteric Fever.**

Two cases of Enteric Fever were notified in the last five years one in 1922 and one in 1925, giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.03 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Neither of these two cases was removed to the Hospital for isolation. One death occurred giving a case mortality of 50 per cent.

## Erysipelas.

Two cases of Erysipelas were notified in the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.03 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. No case was removed to the Isolation Hospital.

## Pneumonia.

Four, two, four, three, three cases of Pneumonia were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.24 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. No case was removed to the Isolation Hospital. Twenty-seven deaths occurred, *i.e.*, eleven more than sufferers notified.

As regards the notification of Pneumonia I am of opinion that the possible assistance that can be given by the Sanitary Authority does not justify the cost. Only a small percentage of cases are notified, as is evident from the mortality figure.

## Encephalitis Lethargica.

Two cases have been notified during the past five years, one in 1923 and one in 1924, giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.03 per 1,000 population. One patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. No death occurred.

**Cerebro Spinal Fever. Malaria.**

No notification of these diseases has been received during the past five years.

### 3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

				Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	12	4	0
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid)	...	...	...	1	0	1
Erysipelas...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3	0	9

Notes.—1. The ages of the cases notified were as follows :—

	<u>Under</u>											<u>Over</u>
	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

New cases and mortality during 1925.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	—
35	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
45	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
55	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	6	6	1	2	7	5	—	—

Three persons were certified as dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who were not notified during life. One of them died suddenly and the cause of death was revealed at an inquest ; a second had only removed into the district two weeks before death.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS,  
1925.**

The above Regulations which came into force on 1st September, last year, give power to Sanitary Authorities to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis from following the occupation of a Milker or Dairyman whilst in an infectious condition.

No case has so far arisen in the district requiring action under these Regulations.



### **PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, Section 62.**

The above section gives powers to County Councils and Urban and Rural District Councils to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction when the home circumstances of a Tuberculous patient are such as to make it impossible to prevent the spread of infection. The hospital or institution accommodation must be provided by the Authority without cost to the patient, and the Authority may be required by the Court to contribute to the cost of maintenance of the patient's dependents during his detention in Hospital.

No action has been called for under this section during the past year.

### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

#### **Measles and Whooping Cough.**

Neither of these diseases has been made locally notifiable. Reports are sent by Head Teachers of all Elementary Schools to the Medical Officer of Health as well as to the School Medical Officer of all cases occurring, or suspected, in the schools.

All cases of Measles are visited and nursing services offered under the arrangement with the County Nursing Association previously referred.

The Death Rate from these diseases calculated on the average population during the past five years was as follows :—

Measles, 0.0 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough, 0.19 per 1,000 population.

#### **Epidemic Diarrhoea.**

The number of deaths from this disease during the past five years has been respectively one, none, one, none, one giving a death rate of 0.29 per 1,000 population.

#### **Puerperal Fever.**

No case of Puerperal Fever has been notified in the five years.

One death has occurred from Puerperal Sepsis and three from other accidents and disease of pregnancy, giving an average maternal death rate per 1,000 children born of 1.3 from Sepsis, and of 3.9 from other causes, etc., *i.e.*, a total maternal death rate from childbirth of 5.2 per 1,000 children born.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One, one, none, one, none cases have been notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an Incidence Rate of 3.9 per 1,000 children born. On receipt of every notification the County Medical Officer is informed that a nurse may be supplied if needed under the County Council Infant Welfare Scheme.

The following table shows the result of treatment :—  
1921—1926.

Cases.			Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
3	3	0	3	0	0	0

### Poliomyelitis.

No case has been notified during the past five years.

### Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate during the past five years has been respectively 32, 40, 37, 18, 70 per 1,000 births giving an average Annual rate of 39.0.

The causes of death and the ages of the children who died under one year of age are as follows :—

Cause of Death.	Age. Sex.	Remarks.
Marasmus ( <i>i.e.</i> , wasting) Prema- ture Birth.	3 months F.	8 months. Good home. Mother's health good.
Broncho-Pneumonia Meningitis.	2 months F.	Died in Union Infirmary.
Difficult Labour ... Convulsions	5 days F.	Birth at Union Infirmary.

Cause of Death.	Age.	Sex.	Remarks.
Premature Birth Cardiac Failure	5 hours	M.	6 months. Mother went out to work first two months.
Infantile Asthenia Premature Birth	1 day	M.	7 month. A fortnight before birth mother had to undertake some shop work owing to family illness.
Premature Birth ...	14 days	M.	
Atelectasis (inability to expand lungs)	Newly born		
Icterus Neonatorum Anæmia ... ..	10 days	F.	
Primary Atrophy ...	3 months	M.	Died away from home.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Area in respect to Water Supply, Pollution of Streams, Drainage and Sewerage, Closet Accommodation and Scavenging are shown in tabular form on the attached fly leaf.

Since the last Survey Report the sewerage of Lancing has been undertaken and a section carried out each year out of current rate. When the present contracts are completed the only parts remaining to be sewerage will be a portion of north Lancing and the Brighton Road (except from Penhill Road to Shops Dam already done). The sewerage is treated by septic tanks and filtration, and the effluent discharged into streams.

### FOOD.

#### Milk Supply.

The structural condition of the 77 cowstalls is on the whole fair though a satisfactory condition of cleanliness can only be maintained by frequent and vigilant inspection.



# Synopsis of Sanitary Circumstances in the Steyning West Rural District.

Name of Parish.	Area.	Popu- lation Census 1921.	Esti- mated Total No. of houses.	Water Supply.	Pollution of Streams or River.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.	Closet Accommodation. (approximate number of)			Removal of House Refuse.
							Water Closets.	Pail Closets.	Privy Closets.	
Lancing ... ..	2297	3163	857	Brighton Corporation Mains supply practically all houses ... ..	No serious contamination ... ..	When present contracts are com- pleted the greater portion of the parish will be sewered ... ..	Practically all.	A few pails in North Lancing.	A few privies in the outly- ing parts.	Collected by contract weekly during sum- mer and fortnightly during winter.
Old Shoreham ... ..	1382	21	8	Brighton Corporation Mains ... ..	None noticeable. ... ..	Cesspools ... ..	2	6	0	By occupier.
Sompting ... ..	2927	735	215	140 from tube wells 100 feet deep, 59 from shallow wells ... ..	No stream ... ..	Cesspools ... ..	140	75	—	By occupier.
Bramber ... ..	851	255	69	Steyning Water Company supplies all but 7 houses which have wells ...	None noticeable ... ..	Ditto ... ..	53	10	6	Ditto
Steyning ... ..	3414	1875	505	Steyning Water Company supplies practically all houses ... ..	Sewage enters river after being aerated by travelling about two miles of open ditch. No nuisance ... ..	Main drainage ... ..	Practically all.	A few farm cottages.	A few privies in the outlying parts.	Collected by contract once a week during summer and once a fortnight during winter months.
Upper Beeding ... ..	3975	935	261	Steyning Water Company supplies all but 32 houses which have wells ...	None noticeable ... ..	Cesspools ... ..	191	62	8	By occupier
Woodmancote ... ..	2239	332	84	Steyning Water Company supplies all but 28 houses which have wells ...	None ... ..	Ditto ... ..	20	37	13	Ditto
Henfield ... ..	4435	1948	578	Steyning Water Company supplies 48 houses, remainder have wells ...	The ditch on common receives sewage, as do several others, but no nuisance arises ... ..	Sewered. Disposal by percolating filter for portions, the remainder by means of cesspools with over- flow to sewers and thence to ditches ... ..	410	118	50	Ditto
Ashurst ... ..	2334	335	83	Shallow wells ... ..	None ... ..	Cesspools ... ..	18	35	30	Ditto
Shermanbury ... ..	1915	348	88	Steyning Water Company supplies 29 houses, 59 have wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	57	7	24	Ditto
Edburton ... ..	1094	100	22	Hydraulic ram pumps from a spring to a reservoir which supplies all except 3 houses ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	3	19	0	Ditto
Coombes ... ..	1280	75	17	Shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	2	11	4	Ditto
Botolphs ... ..	920	83	17	Shallow wells ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	4	13	—	Ditto





I think that the Council should utilize the powers under Section 5 of the 1914 Milk Act, which only came into operation last year, and authorise their Inspector to take samples of milk and in the first instance filter them through cotton wool filters so as to detect dirty ones. If such are found second samples should be taken from the same purveyor and sent for bacteriological examination, further action being taken if necessary. In the absence of such action dirty milk can be, and is sold with impunity and without any chance of the fact coming to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority or their Officers.

As to the quality, as distinct from the cleanliness, of the milk sold, below is a table showing the number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act during the past year by the County Council.

No. of samples taken.	MILK.		No. of samples taken.	OTHER FOOD OR DRUGS.	
	Genuine.	Adult- erated.		Genuine.	Adult- erated.
4	4	0	0	0	0

It will be seen that the total number of samples taken (all milk) is only 0.3 samples per 1,000 population, whereas three samples per 1,000 is the number suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture.

I think more milk and other food samples should be taken under the Food and Drugs Act, and suggest that the Local Authority request the attention of the County Council to the small number of samples taken and the need for increasing the number.

#### **Designated Milk.**

A resolution was passed to grant a License to produce Grade "A" Milk in response to an application, but the License has not yet been taken out.

#### **Registration.**

No application to be registered as a purveyor of milk has been refused and no registration has been revoked.

The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, which deal with Tuberculous Cattle and their milk, but Section 4 of the 1914 Milk Act now gives power to the Medical Officer of any local Sanitary Authority if he has reason to suspect that Tuberculosis is caused, or is likely to be caused, by the consumption of any milk which is being sold in his district, to give notice to the Medical Officer of the County in which the cows from which such milk is obtained are kept, of



the source of supply. Upon receipt of such notice the Medical Officer of the County must cause the cattle in the dairy to be inspected and make such other investigations as may be necessary and shall subsequently send copies of all veterinary, bacteriological, or other reports to the local Medical Officer of Health, and give information of the action taken upon them.

### Premises.

No. of Dairymen, (Cowkeepers and Milksellers) etc., in the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
No. of these registered (Order of 1885, Section 6 (1) (2))	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
No. registered as Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
No. of Dairymen, etc. (Butter and Cheesemakers) in the district (Order of 1885, Section 6 (5) (6) <i>i.e.</i> exempt from registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of Cowsheds on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
No. of Milkshops on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of inspections made :—							
(1) Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
(2) Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of inspections during milking time	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
No. of contraventions of the Regulations found	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of premises found to require :—							
(a) Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Structural or Sanitary improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of these requirements carried out :—							
Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

### Water Supply.

	Public Supply.	Well Water.
Cowsheds	43	29
Dairies and Milkshops	5	0

### Meat.

There are eight slaughter houses in the district, all licensed. Ten verbal notices were given, four in respect to structural alterations, six for lack of cleanliness, all of which were ultimately complied with, though in one instance only after the occupier attended before the Council at their request and was warned that proceedings would be taken.

The Butchers shops and the vehicles used for the delivery of meat have been inspected and nine verbal notices given, eight in

respect to lack of cleanliness and one for exposure of a carcass to dust. All were complied with.

There is no public slaughter house in the district.

Meat marking is not in force.

				In January,	In December.
				1925.	1925.
				In 1920.	
Registered	...	...	2	0	0
Licenced	...	...	5	7	8

### Meat Regulations.

Inspection under these Regulations has been carried out by Captain Wylie, M.R.C.V.S., but from April 1st, 1926, the Sanitary Inspector takes over the duties under them.

				Condemned.	
				Whole.	In part.
Nature of carcass.				No. Inspected.	
Bovine	...	...	...	31	1
Sheep	...	...	...	63	2
Pigs	...	...	...	93	0

234 inspections have been made for the purposes of the Meat Regulations.

### Other Foods.

There are eleven bakehouses in the district, none of them underground. All have been inspected and it has not been necessary to serve any notices for contraventions.

The Public Health Act, 1925 will give Local Authorities greater power to deal with the conditions under which food is prepared and stored prior to sale.

No food has been surrendered or seized (other than meat) during the past year, nor has any case of food poisoning come under my notice.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The administration of this Act is carried out by the County Council. I have stated under Milk that only four samples were taken (all milk), an insufficient number for a population of 10,440.

## HOUSING.

### General Housing Conditions in the Area.

The estimated total number of houses in the district is 2,604.

From the commencement of 1921 to the end of 1925, 488 houses have been built in the district, 152 of which were erected by the

Council under the Addison Scheme. Notwithstanding this substantial Council scheme there still remains an insufficiency of houses for the working classes. Of the 40 houses built in Sompting some are now occupied by persons working in Worthing.

The Council have recently adopted a scheme for the erection of the following houses under the Housing Act, 1924. :—

Ashurst	...	...	2	Shermanbury	...	...	2
Beeding and Bramber	7	Sompting	...	...	...	...	6
Henfield	...	...	11	Steyning	...	...	10
Lancing	...	...	22	Woodmancote	...	...	2
Old Shoreham	...	...	2				

No important change in the population is anticipated.

## 2.—Overcrowding.

EXTENT—At the Census, 1921, eighty-five houses were occupied by two families and five houses by three families. Fourteen cases of overcrowding came under notice during the past year only two of which were abated.

CAUSES.—Insufficiency of houses for the working classes is the cause of overcrowding in the district.

The new scheme of the Council for the erection of more houses will, I hope, materially relieve overcrowding.

The principal cases of overcrowding were :—

- (1) Man, wife and three children living and sleeping in one room.
- (2) Man, wife and 7 children occupying two small bedrooms and one living room.
- (3) House with two bedrooms and one living room occupied by two families (a) two adults and three children ; (b) two adults and one child.

## 3.—Fitness of Houses.

The general standard of fitness of houses in the area is on the whole fairly good. There are a few houses unfit for habitation, and probably about sixty houses falling below a reasonable standard the use of which should be restricted to old couples without children. Unfit houses are dealt with as they come under notice which they do because systematic house inspection is regularly carried out in the district. In the first instance, intimation notices are served by the Inspector, but failing compliance the Council never fail to issue statutory notices under the Public Health or Housing Acts.



In very few cases do owners or their agents deal with housing defects until required to do so by the Sanitary Authority or their Officers. A certain proportion of tenants undoubtedly contribute to unfitness by their careless and negligent use of the property.

#### Unhealthy Areas.

There are no unhealthy areas in the district.

#### Byelaws relating to Houses, to Houses let in Lodgings, and to Tents, Vans, and Sheds.

Byelaws are in force for new streets and buildings, and amendments are now under consideration for the improvement of the section relating to new streets.

During the past year the Ministry's model set of Byelaws relating to Tents, Vans, and Sheds has been adopted by the Council ; and since the commencement of 1926 also those relating to Houses let in Lodgings.

#### Number of New Houses erected during 1925.

Name of Parish	Total.	With State assistance under Housing Acts.	
		By the Local Authority.	By other bodies or persons.
Lancing ... ..	43	0	4
Sompting ... ..	3	0	0
Steyning ... ..	4	0	2
Bramber ... ..	0	0	0
Henfield ... ..	9	0	0
Shermanbury ... ..	1	0	0
Woodmancote ... ..	2	0	0
Beeding ... ..	6	0	5
Blackstone ... ..	1	0	0

#### HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS.

No. of dwelling houses inspected	...	...	...	...	213
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	357
No. of dwelling houses in which defects were found	...	...	...	...	144
No. of dwelling houses in which defects were rectified ( <i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders Section 17 :—					
(a) By Inspector's intimation notice	...	...	...	...	130
(b) By action of Sanitary Authority	...	...	...	...	0

**Defective Houses.**

Position at 31st December, 1925 :—

(1) Actually remedied...	...	...	...	...	...	130
(2) Works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	2
(3) Owner promised to remedy but not started	...	...	...	...	...	0
(4) Closed :—						
(a) voluntarily	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) after Closing Order	...	...	...	...	...	2
(5) No progress made yet	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	...	...	144

**Unremedied Defective Houses at end of 1922.**

Last year's report showed no houses unremedied.

**DEFECTIVE HOUSES.—NATURE OF DEFECTS.**

Cleansing, (repapering, distempering, etc.)	...	...	...	...	13
Structural (walls, roof, floors, yard)...	...	...	...	...	10
Sanitary (closet, drains, ventilation)	...	...	...	...	121
Ash pits	...	...	...	...	3
As to Water supply	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	2
Other defects, accumulations, etc.	...	...	...	...	4

**UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.****1.—Inspection.**

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	213
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	213
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	2
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	140

**2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	130
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### 3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

#### A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—			
(a) by owners	...	...	0
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...		0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close...	...		0

#### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0

#### C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	2
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect to which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	0
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	0
(6) Number of dwelling houses demolished voluntarily				0

### Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

#### Inspections made :—

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

One notice was served in respect to want of cleanliness, and was complied with.

There are no outworkers in the district.



**Other Work.**

The Sanitary Inspector's work in connection with Dairies Slaughter Houses, Factories, Workshops, Housing, is shewn separately under these headings but in addition the following work was done :—

## Offensive accumulations :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
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Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
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## Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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Nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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No. of new earth closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
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Water closets.—No. repaired or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
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## Cesspools :—

No. cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
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No. abolished and drains connected to same	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
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## Drains, drain traps :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
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Nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
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## Wells :—

No. cleansed, or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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No. condemned	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
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**Summary.**

Total No. of inspections made for all purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1541
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## Total No. of Notices served :—

Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
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Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
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Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
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Found justified and dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
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**Schools.**

There are eleven Schools in the district ; eight have a Public Water Supply and three are supplied by Wells.

Eight have Water Closets and three Earth Closets.







## **Westbourne Rural District.**



# Westbourne Rural District Council.

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SOUTHOVER,  
LANSDOWNE ROAD,  
WORTHING,  
*March, 1926.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my annual Report for the year 1925, which is the quinquennial Survey Report. I have compiled it in accordance with the requirements of Circular 648, issued by the Ministry of Health on 10th December, 1925.

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the death rate (12.7 per 1,000 population) is lower by 0.6 per 1,000 than the rate last year (13.3) and higher by 0.9 than the rate (11.8) for the rural districts of West Sussex. The Infantile Mortality Rate (54 per 1,000 births) is higher by 14 than the corresponding rate last year (40) higher by 3 than the rate for the rural districts of West Sussex (51) and lower by 21 than the rate for England and Wales (75).

The birth rate (16.7 per 1,000) is higher by 0.4 than the rate for last year (16.3), higher by 1.0 per 1,000 than the rate for rural districts of West Sussex (15.7) and lower by 1.6 than that for England and Wales as a whole (18.3).

There are three urgent sanitary needs in the district, namely :—

- (1) More houses for the working classes.
- (2) The division of the offices of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector and the appointment of a whole-time Sanitary Inspector. (Since the commencement of this report the Council have resolved to divide these offices and to appoint a whole-time Sanitary Inspector).
- (3) A system of sewerage for Bosham ; as a preliminary step that portion of the parish known as Broadbridge might conveniently be dealt with as an initial instalment of a complete scheme.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JAMES BUTCHER.



### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Westbourne Rural District comprises an area of 32,026 acres, which is essentially rural throughout. The railway line from Chichester to Portsmouth may be said to divide the district into two distinct portions. The southern and smaller, geologically on brick earth, is flat and characterised by the penetration into it northwards of three channels from the Chichester Harbour—the Emsworth Channel on the extreme west, the Thorney Channel in the centre and the Bosham Channel to the east. The northern and larger portion differs both geologically and as to contour, for the underlying soil is valley gravel in the south, and chalk in the north, and the presence of downs makes this portion of the district hilly in its northern part.

The Census, 1921, gave the following occupational figures :—

		Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied and Retired.
Males...	...	3261	2626	635
Females	...	3692	807	2855

Of the occupied 1,171 males and 45 females were engaged in agriculture ; 114 males and 505 females in personal service and 207 males in transport.

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) 32,121.

Population (1925) estimated by Registrar General, 9,154.

Population (1921) Census, 8,986.

Rateable Value (1925) £41, 782.

Sum represented by 1d. Rate, £179.

Number of inhabited houses (1921) Census, 2,196.

Number of families or separate occupiers, 2,249.

Dwellings occupied by one family, 2,143.

Dwellings occupied by two families, 53.

Dwellings occupied by three families, 0.

Number of dwellings vacant on Census night, 105.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTHS—Legitimate, total 148 (males 79, females 69) ; illegitimate, total 5 (males 2, females 3). Birth Rate, 16.7 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS—Total 117 (males 57, females 60) ; Death Rate 12.7 per 1,000 population.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth ; from sepsis 0 ; from other causes 0.

Death of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births, 54.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 1.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 1.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years) 1.

#### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1925.

	England and Wales.	West Sussex Urban.	Rural.	Westbourne R.D.
Birth Rate ...	18.3	13.8	15.7	16.7
Death Rate ...	12.2	11.7	11.8	12.7
Infantile Death Rate	75	46	49	54
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis Death Rate	0.84 (1924)	0.57	0.65	0.7
Zymotic Death Rate	—	0.18	0.19	0.43
Cancer Death Rate	1.2 (1924)	—	—	0.98
Scarlet Fever—Inci- dence Rate per 1,000 population ...	2.36	—	—	1.2
Diphtheria—Incidence Rate per 1,000 population ...	1.23	—	—	0.21
Enteric Fever—inci- dence Rate per 1,000 population ...	0.07	—	—	0.21

#### EXCEPTIONAL CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

No special causes of sickness or invalidity have evidenced themselves during the past five years.

#### SUMMARY (for reference) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

##### Professional Nursing in the Home.

There is a district nurse employed by a Local Nursing Committee representing one or more parishes and affiliated to the West Sussex County Nursing Association in each of the following parishes :—

Bosham, jointly with New Fishbourne, one nurse.

Funtington, jointly with West Stoke, one nurse.

Southbourne, West Thorney and Chidham, two nurses.

Westbourne, one nurse.

Compton, Stoughton, Up Marden, East Marden, and North Marden, two nurses.

West Dean, jointly with Boxgrove, two nurses.

(b) By arrangement with the County Nursing Association, all cases of Measles and German Measles are visited and nursed by the district nurse of the parish, or, if there should be none, by a nurse specially sent. The Local Sanitary Authority pay for these services an annual fee of One Guinea per 1,000 population, plus 5s. per 1,000 acres in the district to which is added a bonus of 25 per cent

Grants are made by the County Council to the County Nursing Association for various nursing services including Child Welfare Work, School Nurses Work, Tuberculosis health visiting, and as subsidies to provide Nurse-Midwives in areas which would otherwise be without a Midwife.

#### **Midwives.**

There are nine Midwives practising in the Westbourne Rural District, seven being Nurse-Midwives and two in private practice on their own account at Westbourne.

### **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

#### **Maternity and Child Welfare.**

There is no actual centre in the rural district. The West Sussex County Council hold a centre at Chichester which is possibly available to just a few residents living in the rural area near to the City. The Chichester Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is held every Friday afternoon at 2.30. A doctor attends at the Centre weekly.

#### **School Clinics.**

There are no regular School Clinics held in the Rural District. The County Council hold an Eye Clinic at Chichester every Monday at 3, and a Dental Clinic every Thursday at which children from the Rural District are treated. A temporary Dental Clinic is held at Westbourne from time to time for the benefit of children attending schools in this area. Children suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids are treated either at the Emsworth Cottage Hospital or at the Royal West Sussex Hospital.



### **Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

A Dispensary is held at 4 St. John Street, Chichester, every Tuesday at 10.30, which is available to all residents in the Westbourne Rural District.

### **Venereal Disease Clinics.**

The West Sussex County Council have made arrangements entitling residents of the county to attend the Clinics for Venereal Disease held at the following Hospitals :—

Worthing Hospital—Wednesdays, women 3—4, men 4—5 ;  
Fridays, women 5—6, men 6—7.

Royal Portsmouth Hospital—for men, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5—7 ; Wednesdays 4—6 ; for women, Wednesdays 2—4 ; Fridays 10—12.

### **Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or the County Council.**

#### **1.—TUBERCULOSIS.**

i. Aldingbourne House Sanatorium, the property of the West Sussex County Council, 59 beds.

ii. A Tuberculosis Pavilion at the Worthing Isolation Hospital, Durrington. This Pavilion has been provided by, and is under the control of the West Sussex County Council, 12 beds.

iii. The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, to receive patients suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis at a fee of two and a half guineas per week.

#### **2.—MATERNITY.**

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Brighton Lying-in Hospital, Buckingham Road, to provide two beds for the reception of abnormal cases of Labour at a fee of two and a half guineas per week.

#### **3.—CHILDREN.**

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton, whereby two cots are reserved for the admission of children under one year requiring in-patient treatment.

#### **4.—Fever.**

(a) The Westbourne Rural District Council have an Isolation Hospital at Westbourne consisting of a brick pavilion comprising two wards, each 36ft by 18ft.,

accommodating four beds, and a Caretaker's Cottage. There is a permanent Caretaker. Nurses are engaged when required.

(b) A retaining fee is paid for two beds in the Westhampnett Isolation Hospital to enable a second infectious disease to be isolated when the Council's own Hospital Pavilion is already occupied.

#### 5.—SMALLPOX.

The West Sussex County Council have undertaken responsibility for the Isolation of cases of Smallpox, and have made arrangement with the Brighton Corporation for their reception into the Brighton Smallpox Hospital at Fulking.

**Other Hospitals available to, and used by Residents in the district, but not subsidised by the Local Authority or County Council, though receiving fees from the County Council for work referred to under previous headings.**

Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.

Royal Portsmouth Hospital.

Victoria Cottage Hospital, Emsworth.

**Institutional Provision** for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children—none.

#### **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES. The Local Authority have an ambulance, which is kept at Westbourne, a horse and driver being engaged when it is required for use.

(b) NON-INFECTIOUS CASES. The Chichester Red Cross Motor Ambulance, which is under the control of a Special Committee can be obtained by telephoning to the Superintendent of the Police, Chichester. It is kept at Field's Garage, South Street, Chichester. Charges are made according to the financial circumstances of the user.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

The Public Health Staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health (The Westbourne Rural District is one of the Constituent Authorities of the West Sussex Southern United M.O.H. Districts), and the Sanitary Inspector, (Mr. H. Norris) who is also Surveyor to the District Council. As already stated, the Council have made an arrangement with the West Sussex County Nursing Association whereby the nursing of all cases of Measles and German Measles undertaken by the District Nurses in the parishes, or where there is no District Nurse, by a nurse sent specially.



### LABORATORY WORK.

The Council have a contract with the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, 6, Harley Street, London, for the examination of throat swabs and blood specimens. The following were examined during the past year :—

	Total.	Positive.	Negative.
Throat Swabs (Diphtheria ?)...	14	2	12
Blood (Enteric ?) Fever ...	2	0	2

### Adoptive Acts and Byelaws in force.

The following are the adoptive Acts and Bye-Laws in force in the District :—

ADOPTIVE ACTS.	CAME INTO FORCE.
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890 ...	Dec. 31st, 1891
Urban Powers in respect to parishes of Bosham, Chidham and Westbourne, under Section 25, Public Health Act, 1875 ... ..	July 23rd, 1923
Byelaws and Regulations in respect to—	
1.—Slaughter-houses in the Parishes of Bosham Compton, Funtington and Westbourne ...	Aug. 4th, 1905
2.—New Buildings. Rural Model ... ..	Sept. 26th, 1905
3.—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations ... ..	May, 1888.

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Every effort is made to ascertain the source of infection in every case notified so that such source may not remain a continuing focus of infection.

In the case of Diphtheria all other children in the house and any adults who may have had any recent cold or illness are swabbed. If suspicion rests on a school a search is made for children recently absent from a throat affection, or present in school with a suggestive nasal discharge, and any such found are swabbed.

To trace the source of infection of Scarlet Fever, the School register is examined to ascertain any possible absentee who may have had a “ missed ” attack, and the children in the school are examined to find, if possible, evidence of desquamation.

Disinfection of every house infected by Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, is carried out, Formic Aldehyde Gas being used. There is no Steam Disinfection available so that reliance



has to be placed on disinfection by Formic Aldehyde Gas of all articles that cannot be boiled or steeped in liquid disinfectant. There are no special facilities available for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons, but in case of necessity it would be possible I think to improvise arrangements at the Isolation Hospital.

## **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

### **Diphtheria.**

Two, three, one, three, two cases of Diphtheria were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.24 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these eleven cases, six were removed to the Hospital for isolation.

Two deaths occurred giving a case mortality of 18 per cent.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied by the Council free of cost for all cases in which the financial circumstances of the family cannot reasonably be expected to pay for it.

No use has been made of the Schick test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

Fifteen, twenty-four, nine, seventeen, eleven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average annual Incidence Rate of 1.69 per 1,000 calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these 76 cases, 33 were removed to the Hospital for isolation. One death occurred giving a case mortality of 1.3 per cent.

"Return" cases have been rare during the past five years, only one case having been detected after isolation in hospital.

No use has been made of the Dick Test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Enteric Fever.**

None, one, five, none, two cases of Enteric Fever were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average annual Incidence Rate of 0.17 per 1,000 calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these eight cases, two were removed to the Hospital for isolation. Two deaths occurred giving a case mortality of 25 per cent.

### Erysipelas.

One, one, none, one, none cases of Erysipelas were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.06 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. No case was removed to the Isolation Hospital.

### Pneumonia.

Two, three, four, six, six cases of Pneumonia were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.46 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. No case was removed to the Isolation Hospital. Twenty-nine deaths occurred, *i.e.*, eight more than were notified.

As regards the notification of Pneumonia, I am of opinion that the possible assistance that can be given by the Sanitary Authority does not justify the cost. Only a small percentage of cases are notified, as is evident from the mortality figure.

### Cerebro Spinal Fever. Encephalitis Lethargica. Malaria.

No notification of these diseases has been received during the past five years.

### Trench Fever.

One notification was received in 1921.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1925.

				Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	0	0
Scarlet Fever		...	...	11	7	1
Enteric Fever (including Para-						
typhoid	...	...	...	2	0	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	6	0	9
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1	0	0

NOTES.—1. The ages of the cases notified were as follows :—

	Under	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	1	—	1	1	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	5	5	2	1	2	2	1	—

Every person who died from Tuberculosis had been notified during life.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS 1925.**

The above Regulations, which came into force on 1st September last year, give power to Sanitary Authorities to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis from following the occupation of a Milker or Dairyman whilst in an infectious condition.

No case has so far arisen in the district requiring action under these Regulations.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, Section 62.**

The above section gives powers to County Councils and Urban and Rural District Councils to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction when the Home Circumstances are such as to make it



impossible to prevent the spreading of infection by a tuberculous patient. The Hospital or Institution accommodation must be provided by the Authority without cost to the patient, and the Authority may be required by the Court to contribute to the cost of maintenance of the patient's dependents during his detention in Hospital.

No action has been called for under this section during the past year.

### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

#### **Measles and Whooping Cough.**

Neither of these diseases has been made locally notifiable. Reports are sent by Head Teachers of all Elementary Schools to the Medical Officer of Health as well as to the School Medical Officer of all cases occurring, or suspected, in the schools.

All cases of Measles are visited and nursing services offered under the arrangement with the County Nursing Association already referred to.

The Death Rate from these diseases calculated on the average population during the past five years was as follows :—

Measles, 0.11 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough 0.33 per 1,000 population.

#### **Epidemic Diarrhœa.**

The number of deaths from this disease during the past five years has been respectively none, none, none, none, one, giving a death rate per 1,000 population of 1.1.

#### **Puerperal Fever.**

One, none, one, none, one cases of Puerperal Fever have been notified respectively in each of the last five years. One death has occurred from Puerperal Sepsis and two from other accidents and disease of pregnancy, giving an average maternal death rate per 1,000 children born of 1.1 from Sepsis, and of 3.4 from other causes, etc., *i.e.*, a total maternal death rate from child birth of 4.5 per 1,000 children born.

#### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

One, one, four, one, one, cases have been notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an Incidence Rate of 9.2 per 1,000 children born. On receipt of every notification the County Medical Officer is informed so that a nurse may be supplied if needed under the County Council Infant Welfare Scheme.

The following table shows the result of treatment :—  
1921—1926.

Cases Notified.	Cases.		Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths
	Treated					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
8	8	0	7	—	—	—

One child left the district so the result of treatment is not known.

### **Poliomyelitis.**

No case has been notified during the past five years.

### **Infantile Mortality.**

The Infantile Mortality Rate during the past five years has been respectively 21, 89, 63, 40, 54 per 1,000 births giving an average annual rate of 53.

The causes of death and the ages of the seven children who died under one year of age in 1925 are as follows :—

Cause of Death.	Age.	Sex.	Remarks.
Acute Bronchitis ...	8 months	F.	Premature one month, weighed only 4 lbs. at birth. Breast fed and had every care.
Gastro-enteritis ...	2 months	F.	Had every care but did not thrive either on breast, cows milk, or Nestles.
Premature Birth ... Cyanosis and debility	9 hours	F.	Two months premature. Illegitimate. Mother worked as a parlourmaid up to birth.



# Synopsis of Sanitary Circumstances in the Westbourne Rural District.

Name of Parish.	Area.	Population, 1921	Total No. of Houses.	No. of New Houses built, 1921- 1926.	Water Supply.	Pollution of Streams or River.	Sewerage and sewage Disposal.	Closet Accommodation. (approximate number of)			Removal of Refuse.
								Water. Closets.	Pail Closets.	Privies.	
Bosham ... ..	3223	1558	490	67	316 take their supply from Chichester Corporation mains, 74 from wells.	Some drains enter stream.	Cesspools are emptied regularly by the Council at the cost of the rates	95	259	136	In the Village of Bosham and the hamlets of Broad-bridge and Old Fishbourne house refuse is collected once each week by a contractor.
Chidham ... ..	1546	573	174	27	3 houses supplied from deep wells, 10 from mill stream, 161 from shallow wells.	No contamination of streams.	88 houses drain to cesspools, the others dispose of house and slop water on the gardens.	67	60	50	By occupiers.
Compton ... ..	1864	249	75	3	56 supplied from the Little Green Estate Reservoir, the rest from underground soft water storage tanks.	No streams.	39 houses have cesspools, the others dispose of house and slop water on the gardens.	6	39	30	By occupiers.
East Marden ...	938	88	22	—	3 supplied from the Little Green Estate Reservoir, the others from East Marden Farm Estate Reservoir.	No streams.	There are cesspools to 14 houses, the others dispose of house and slop water on gardens.	4	16	2	By occupiers.
Funtington...	3763	1070	276	3	266 supplied from wells, 10 take their supply from Mill Stream.	The drains from several cottages and some farm drains overflow into the streams. No nuisance detected.	There are cesspools to 79 houses, the others dispose of house and slop water on their gardens.	24	111	141	By occupiers.
Racton ... ..	1199	128	31	—	10 houses have water laid on from Stanstead Estate Reservoir. 10 take their supply from soft water tanks, 11 from wells.	No contamination of stream.	24 houses have cesspools, the others dispose of house and slop water on gardens.	7	10	14	By occupiers.
North Marden ...	698	12	3	—	All supplied from Little Green Estate Reservoir.	No stream.	Cesspools at one house, the others dispose of house and slop water on gardens.	—	2	1	By occupiers.
Stoughton ... ..	5374	615	179	26	7 supplied from Portsmouth Corporation main, 24 from underground storage tanks, 162 from wells.	No contamination of stream by sewage.	84 houses have cesspools, the others dispose of house and slop water on gardens.	28	77	74	By occupiers.
Up Marden ... ..	2943	282	63	5	12 houses supplied from the Little Green Estate Reservoir, 15 from soft water tanks, 36 from wells.	No streams.	27 houses have cesspools, the others dispose of house and slop water on gardens	3	34	26	By occupiers.
Westbourne ...	4530	3562	1062	135	524 houses supplied from the District Council's mains, 9 take their supply from streams, 529 from wells.	Some sink drains discharge into the streams.	The Council undertake to clean cesspools making a charge for the work done.	297	397	368	House refuse collected weekly at Westbourne, Hermitage, Prinsted, and part of Southbourne; old tins collected monthly in other part of parish.
West Dean ... ..	4803	681	156	8	92 take their supply from the West Dean Estate Reservoir, 11 from soft water tanks, 53 from wells.	The stream passing through the village is not polluted by drains discharging into it.	44 houses have cesspools, the others dispose of house and slop water on gardens.	19	116	21	By occupiers.
West Thorney ...	1240	171	34	2	All houses are supplied from the Thorney Manor Estate Reservoir.	No streams.	5 houses have cesspools, the others dispose of house and slop water on gardens.	4	6	24	By occupiers.





Cause of Death.	Age.	Sex.	Remarks.
Whooping Cough ... Broncho Pneumonia	9 months	F.	Illegitimate child. Mother aged 17. Fed on Nestle's milk and had Rickets. Home care and surroundings unsatisfactory.
Malnutrition ...	30 days	M.	Mother in ill health. Breast fed.
Broncho-Pneumonia Cardiac Failure	11 days	M.	Died at Great Ormond Street Childrens' Hospital.
Insufficient expansion of lungs, and consequent asphyxia and exhaustion.	15 hours	F.	Died away from home.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Area in respect to Water Supply, Pollution of Streams, Drainage and Sewerage, Closet Accommodation and Scavenging are shown in tabular form on the attached fly leaf.

### FOOD.

#### (a) Milk Supply.

The structural condition of the 46 Cowstalls is on the whole fair though a satisfactory condition of cleanliness can only be maintained by frequent and vigilant inspection.

I think that the Council should utilize the powers under Section 5 of the 1914 Milk Act which only came into operation last year and authorise the Inspector to take samples and in the first instance filter them through cotton wool filters so as to detect dirty ones. If such are found second samples should be taken from the same purveyor and sent for bacteriological examination, further action being taken if necessary. In the absence of such action dirty milk can be, and is sold with impunity without any chance of the fact coming to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority or their Officers.

As to the quality, as distinct from the cleanliness of the milk sold below is a table showing the number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act during the past year by the County Council.

No. of Samples taken.	MILK.		OTHER FOOD OR DRUGS.
	Genuine.	Adulterated.	
3	3	0	No samples taken.

It will be seen that the total number of samples taken (all milk) is only 0.4 samples per 1,000 population whereas 3 samples per 1,000 is the number suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture.

I think more milk and other food samples should be taken under the Food and Drugs Acts and suggest that the Local Authority request the attention of the County Council to the small number of samples taken and the need for increasing the number.

The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, which deal with Tuberculous cattle and their milk, but Section 4 of the 1914 Milk Act now gives power to the Medical Officer of any Local Sanitary Authority, if he has reason to suspect that Tuberculosis is caused, or is likely to be caused by the consumption of any milk which is being sold in his district to give notice to the Medical Officer of the County in which the cows from which such milk is obtained are kept, of the source of supply. Upon receipt of such notice the Medical Officer of the County must cause the cattle in the dairy to be inspected and make such investigations as may be necessary, who shall subsequently send copies of all veterinary, bacteriological, or other reports to the Local Medical Officer of Health and give information of the action taken upon them.

#### **Designated Milk.**

One licence to produce Grade "A" milk was granted.

#### **Registration.**

No application to be registered as a purveyor of milk has been refused and no registration has been revoked.

One sample of grade "A" milk was examined with the following excellent result:—

No. of Bacteria per 1 c.c., 3080.

Bacillus Coli in 1 c.c., absent in three separate tests after 72 hours incubation.

(The limit for Grade "A" is 200,000 per c.c.)



**Premises.**

No. of Dairymen, (Cowkeepers and Milksellers) etc., in the District ... ..	46
No. of these registered (Order of 1885, Section 6 (1) (2) ...	27
No. registered as Retailers ... ..	19
No. of Dairymen, etc. (Butter and Cheesemakers) in the district (Order of 1885, Section 6 (5) (6), <i>i.e</i> exempt from registration ... ..	32
No. of inspections of their premises ... ..	10
No. of Cowsheds on register ... ..	46
No. of Milkshops on register ... ..	0
No. of inspections made :—	
(1) Cowsheds ... ..	146
(2) Milkshops ... ..	0
No. of inspections during milking time ... ..	33
No. of premises found to require :—	
(a) Cleansing ... ..	19
(b) Structural or Sanitary improvements :—	
(1) Repairs to floors and drains ... ..	3
(2) Floors and drains relaid ... ..	2
No. of these requirements carried out :—	
(a) Cleansing ... ..	19
(b) Structural or Sanitary improvements :—	
(1) Floors and drains repaired ... ..	3
(2) Floors and drains relaid ... ..	2

**Water Supply.**

	Public Supply.	Estate Reservoirs.	Well Water.
Cowsheds ... ..	3	16	27
Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	0	0	0
No. of samples of such well waters taken for analysis ...			0

**(b) Meat.**

Inspection of carcasses under the Meat Regulations has been carried out by Mr. Morris with the following results :—

**Condemned.**

Nature of carcass.	No. inspected.	Whole	Part.
Bovine ... ..	261	2	2
Sheep ... ..	879	0	0
Pigs ... ..	291	0	0

Of the carcasses condemned, two were sent to dog kennels and two were burned.

The Butchers shops, of which there are seven, and the four shops selling pork and foreign meat, as well as the vehicles used to deliver meat have all been kept under supervision and found at all times satisfactory.

Meat marking is not in force.

There is no public slaughter house in the district.

### **Slaughter Houses.**

			1920.	January, 1925.	December. 1925.
Registered	...	...	8	4	4
Licensed	...	...	1	2	2
			—	—	—
			9	6	6
			—	—	—

Four Registered Slaughter Houses have not been used for some time, and have been removed from the Register. Of the six in use four are used only for killing pigs.

The total number of inspections made in connection with the Meat Regulations was 258.

### **Other Foods.**

BAKEHOUSES.—There are fifteen bakehouses in the district, none underground. Five notices have been served to remedy Sanitary defects and all were complied with.

No other food has been seized or surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

### **Food and Drugs Act.**

The administration of this Act is carried out by the County Council but as I have said under “Milk” the number of samples taken was insufficient for a population of 7,269.

## **HOUSING.**

General Housing conditions in the area :—

Total estimated number of dwelling houses ... 2565

During the last five years 204 houses have been built, 94 being subsidy houses and 20 built under the Addison Housing Scheme.

Since these have been completed the Council have built no houses.

### **Extent of Shortage or Excess.**

There is undoubtedly a shortage of houses for the working classes. In 1920 I reported that about 33 houses existed which

were unfit, and incapable of being made fit, and about 30 which fell below a reasonable standard but might be utilized for old couples without children.

No measures are in contemplation for the erection of more houses by the Local Authority, though I regard the need for more as a most pressing one as I said in my report last year.

No important changes in the population are anticipated.

## II.—Overcrowding.

I am of opinion that there is considerable overcrowding but this is not being brought to light owing to the Inspector having no time to carry out systematic house inspection. During 1925 only 27 houses were inspected.

At the Census, 1921, fifty-three houses contained two families.

There will not be any chance of dealing with overcrowding until more houses have been built.

The principal cases of overcrowding ascertained during the past year were :—

- (1) House with two bedrooms and two living rooms occupied by man and wife and six children.
- (2) Man and wife and three children living and sleeping in one room.
- (3) House with three bedrooms and two living rooms, man and wife with eight children occupy part, viz., one living room and two bedrooms.

All these three cases have been abated, the first by removal from the district, the second by finding a house, the third by some children leaving home and parents finding a house.

## 3.—Fitness of Houses.

The fitness of the houses apart from 60–70 referred to above as unfit is fair, but owing to the suspension of house inspection during the years of the war and the failure to carry it out energetically since, the whole of the working class houses in the district have been allowed to lapse as regards their condition, and there is most urgent need for house inspection to be carried on energetically and for the Sanitary Authority to insist upon owners carrying out reasonable repairs and necessary cleansing.

The defects found in unfit houses are dampness of walls (often from lack of guttering) and floors, lack of proper food store, absence



of sinks, delapidations and dirtiness from want of carrying out necessary repairs and limewashing.

These defects are due to owners taking no action whatever unless the Local Authority or their Officers call upon them; also in some cases to neglect on the part of the tenants.

The action taken as regards unfit houses has been for the Inspector to write to the owners and failing any response to report them to the Authority who then serve notices. The Inspector having too much to do is, in consequence, unable to carry out a systematic inspection and give time to insisting upon repairs being carried out.

Owing to many houses being built on water-logged soil in rural parishes without public sewers much trouble arises from overflowing cesspools.

4.—There are no unhealthy areas in the district.

#### 5.—Byelaws.

There are Byelaws for new buildings in force but none in respect to houses let in lodgings or to tents, vans and sheds. Byelaws to deal with the last named are needed and should be adopted.

### HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during 1925.

Name of Parish	Total	With State assistance under Housing Acts	
		By the Local Authority	By other bodies or persons
Bosham ... ..	14	—	—
Chidham ... ..	3	—	—
Westbourne ... ..	14	—	—
West Dean ... ..	3	—	—

#### Inspection of District Regulations.

No. of dwelling houses inspected	...	...	...	...	27
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	45
No. of dwelling houses in which defects were found	...	...	...	...	21
No. of dwelling houses in which defects were rectified ( <i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) without recourse to	...	...	...	...	

### Closing Orders :—

(a) By Inspector's intimation notice :—

Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pulled down...		...	...	...	...	...	8
(b) By action of Sanitary Authority			...	...	...	...	0

**Defective Houses :** position at 31st December, 1925 :—

(1) Actually remedied...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(2) Works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Owner promised to remedy but not started				...	...	0
(4) Closed :—						
(a) voluntarily	...	...	...	...	...	8
(b) after Closing Order	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21

### Unremedied Defective Houses at end of 1924.

Last year's report showed six houses unremediated.

Of these five have been remedied.

One has been partly remedied.

### Defective Houses, Nature of Defects.

Cleansing (repapering, distempering, etc.)	...	...	...	21
Structural (walls, roof, floors, yard)...	...	...	...	8
Sanitary (closet, drains, ventilation)	...	...	...	8
Ashpits	...	...	...	0
As to water supply	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding.	...	...	...	0
Other defects, accumulations, etc.	...	...	...	2

## UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

### 1.—Inspection.

- |     |  |        |    |
|-----|--|--------|----|
| (1) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)  | ...    | 27 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910                                       | ... .. | 27 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation                                       | ... .. | 8  |
| (4) | Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ...    | 13 |

## 2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	13
--	----

## 3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

### A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Town Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	0
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	0

### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	3
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	0

### C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect to which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ... ..	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	0
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	0
(6) Number of dwelling houses demolished voluntarily ... ..	8

## Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

### Inspections made :—

Factories ... ..	0
Workshops ... ..	39
Workplaces ... ..	0



Five notices were served, all in respect to want of cleanliness which were complied with.

There are no outworkers in the district.

The Sanitary Inspector's work in connection with Dairies, Slaughter Houses, Factories and Workshops, Housing, is shown separately under these headings but in addition the following work has been done.

Offensive accumulations :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of privies converted to pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
No. of privies converted to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Cesspools :—

Number cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	673
No. abolished and drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Drain, drain traps, etc :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Wells :—

No. cleaned or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. replaced by public supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

### Schools.

There are twelve Public Elementary Schools in the district. Two derive their Water supply from the Chichester Corporation Supply, two have it laid on from the supply of Private Estates, the remaining eight have separate wells. All twelve schools have Pail Closets.

### Summary.

Total number of inspections made for all purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	325
Total number of Notices served :—							
Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Found justified and dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

**Meteorology.**

The following figures have been kindly sent to me by the Rev. L. B. Birkett, M.A., from the observations taken by him at Westbourne Rectory :—

Rainfall, 34.5 ins.

Heaviest fall, 1.87 ins on August 23rd.

Rain fell on 184 days (av. 178) ; above average 3.59 ins.

Maximum Temperature  $81^{\circ}$  on June 6th, 10th, July 21st.

Minimum Temperature,  $20^{\circ}$  on March 13th.

Minimum on Grass  $16^{\circ}$  on November 27th.

Frosty Nights, 63 (average 72).

Mean Temperature,  $49.1^{\circ}$ .

Below average 0.2.

Maximum Barometer, 30.666 on January 19.

Minimum Barometer, 28.979 on February 9th, 28.672 on December 22nd.







**Southwick Urban District.**





# Southwick Urban District Council.

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SOUTHOVER.

LANSDOWNE ROAD,

WORTHING,

*March, 1926.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1925, which is a quinquennial Survey Report. I have compiled it in accordance with the requirements of Circular 648, issued by the Ministry of Health on 10th December, 1925.

From the vital statistics it will be seen :—

(1) That the death rate (11.1 per 1,000) is 3.0 lower than last year (14.1), and 0.6 lower than the rate for the urban districts of West Sussex (11.7), and 1.1 lower than the rate for England and Wales as a whole (12.2).

(2) The Infantile Mortality Rate (71 per 1,000 births) is lower by 31 than last year (102), higher by 25 than the rate for the urban districts of West Sussex (46) and lower by 4 than the rate for England and Wales as a whole (75).

If the Infantile Death Rate is calculated separately for Southwick and Fishersgate it gives the following result :

Southwick 18 per 1,000 births.

Fishersgate 266 per 1,000 births.

In 1924 the figures were Southwick 46, Fishersgate 200.

Even allowing for possible errors in statistics calculated for one year for small populations this difference each year is significant and emphasises the need for the replacement of insanitary houses in Fishersgate.

(3) The Birth Rate (14.2 per 1,000) is 5.5 lower than last year (19.7) and 0.4 higher than the urban rate for the County (13.8) and 4.1 lower than the rate for England and Wales as a whole (18.3).

During the past year the Council have made an important change in the arrangements for the sanitary inspection of the district having agreed with the Steyning East Rural District to have a joint whole time Sanitary Inspector for the two areas. Mr. S. T. Taylor was appointed to the post and took up his duties in October, 1925.

I am of opinion that more houses for the working classes is still the most pressing sanitary need of the district.

My thanks are due to Mr. Taylor for the careful Annual Report which he prepared as Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JAMES BUTCHER.

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Southwick is a small urban area on the south coast, situated four miles west of Brighton.

The eastern arm of Shoreham Harbour, known locally as "The Canal," flowing eastwards, forms the southern boundary of the district. On the strip of land south of the Canal are situated the Electricity Works of the Brighton Corporation and the Works of the Brighton Gas Company. The sheltered water of the Canal is used as a harbour by sundry private yachts.

Fishing, agriculture, a Dye Works, the Gas and Electricity undertakings referred to above and retail shop-keeping provide occupation for the majority of the inhabitants.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) 1103.

Population (1925) estimated by Registrar General, 4925.

Population (1921) Census, 4847.

Rateable Value (1925), £33,207.

Sum represented by 1d. Rate, £120.

Number of inhabited houses (1921) Census, 1,075.

Number of families or separate occupiers, 1199.

Dwellings occupied by one family, 953.

Dwellings occupied by two families, 120.

Dwellings occupied by three families, 2.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births—Legitimate, total 65 (males 29, females 36); illegitimate, total 5 (males 4, females 1). Birth Rate, 14.2 per 1,000 population.

Deaths—Total 55 (males 28, females 27); Death Rate 11.1 per 1,000 population.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth; from sepsis 0; from other causes 0.

Death of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births, 71.

Deaths from Measles, (all ages), 1.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 0.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years) 0.



**Comparative Statistics, 1925.**

		England and Wales.	West Sussex Urban	Rural	Southwick U.D.
Birth Rate	... ..	18.3	13.8	15.7	14.2
Death Rate	... ..	12.2	11.7	11.8	11.1
Infantile Death Rate	...	75	46	49	71
Pulmonary Tuberculosis					
Death Rate	... ..	0.84 (1924)	0.57	0.65	0.81
Zymotic Death Rate	...	—	0.18	0.19	0.20
Cancer Death Rate	...	1.2 (1924)	—	—	1.0
Scarlet Fever, Incidence					
Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	... ..	2.36	—	—	1.2
Diphtheria, Incidence					
Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	... ..	1.23	—	—	0.20
Enteric Fever, Incidence					
Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	... ..	0.07	—	—	0.20

**Exceptional Sickness.**

No special causes of sickness or invalidity have evidenced themselves during the past five years.

**SUMMARY (for reference) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS,  
HOSPITAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE  
DISTRICT.**

**Professional Nursing in the Home.****(a) General.**

There is a local district Nursing Committee affiliated to the West Sussex County Nursing Association who employ two district nurses one of whom practises as a midwife as well as doing general work.

**(b) For Infectious Diseases.**

The Southwick U.D.C. pay an annual fee of £70 to the Local Nursing Committee in return for which the Committee undertake that all cases of Measles and German Measles occurring in the district shall be nursed by one of their nurses.

Grants are made by the County Council to the West Sussex Nursing Association for various nursing services including Child Welfare work, School Nurse's work and towards providing a nurse to act as a midwife. As a result the local district nurses manage the Infant Welfare Centre, do all visiting in connection with the Notification of Births Act, the following up of Defective School Children, and the home visiting of Tuberculosis cases.

### **Midwives.**

There are four midwives practising in the district; one is a district nurse midwife, the other three practise privately. Two of them reside in adjoining sanitary districts.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres. Maternity and Child Welfare.**

A centre is held every Tuesday afternoon in the Town Hall at 2.30 under the County Council Child Welfare Scheme, the local district nurses being in charge of it, and one of the local Medical Practitioners being in attendance once a fortnight.

### **Day Nurseries.**

There is no day nursery in the district.

### **School Clinics.**

No Minor Ailment Clinic is held in the district but children attending Southwick Schools may be sent to the Shoreham-by-Sea Minor Ailment Clinic held on Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons at Victoria Road Schools. A temporary Dental Clinic is held in Southwick from time to time.

Children suffering from defective vision are treated at an eye clinic held at the Worthing Hospital, and those suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, at the Brighton Throat and Ear Hospital under arrangements made by the West Sussex County Education Committee.

### **Tuberculosis.**

The West Sussex County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary held at the Worthing Hospital every Monday at 10 a.m., is available to the residents of Southwick,

### **Venereal Disease Clinics.**

The West Sussex County Council arrangements for Venereal Clinics are as follows, and are available to the residents of Southwick :—Worthing Hospital Wednesdays (women 3—4, men 4—5) and Fridays (women 5—6, men 6—7) ; Royal Portsmouth Hospital for men Tuesdays and Thursdays 5—7 and Wednesdays 4—6 ; and for women on Wednesdays 2—4, Fridays 10—12.

Venereal Clinics held at the County Hospital, Brighton, are also available.

### **Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or the County Council.**

#### **1.—TUBERCULOSIS.**

(a) Aldingbourne House Sanatorium, the property of the West Sussex County Council (59 beds).

(b) A Tuberculosis Ward (12 beds) at the Worthing Isolation Hospital, Swandean, Durrington, under the control of the West Sussex County Council.

(c) The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, to receive patients suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis at a fee of 2½ guineas per week.

#### **2.—MATERNITY.**

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Brighton Lying-in Hospital, Buckingham Road, to provide two beds for the reception of abnormal cases of Labour at a fee of two and a half guineas per week.

#### **3.—CHILDREN.**

The West Sussex County Council have an agreement with the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton, whereby two cots are reserved for the admission of children under one year requiring in-patient treatment.

#### **4.—FEVER.**

The Southwick Urban District Council have an arrangement with the Hove Corporation for the admission of cases of infectious disease into the Hove Isolation Hospital at Hangleton (about two miles from Southwick).



### 5.—SMALLPOX.

The County Council have made provision for the isolation of cases of Smallpox at the Brighton Smallpox Hospital, at Fulking.

**Other Hospitals available to, and used by Residents in the district but not subsidised by the Local Authority or County Council, though receiving fees from the County Council for work referred to under previous headings.**

At Brighton—

Sussex County Hospital.

Brighton Eye Hospital.

Brighton Throat and Ear Hospital.

Lying-in Institution and Hospital for Diseases of Women.

Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children.

### Ambulance Facilities.

(a) INFECTIOUS CASES. As infectious patients are removed to the Hove Isolation Hospital the Hove Authority's Ambulance comes from the Hospital to remove them.

(b) NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES. There is a Red Cross Ambulance Motor at Brighton which is available for all non-infectious and accident cases. It is in charge of Chas. G. Yates, Esq., 9, Upper Hamilton Road, Brighton (Tel. P.O. 23), or can be obtained direct from the garage, 25, St. John's Road, Hove, Tel. 2288. A charge of 1s. 3d. per mile is made except in special circumstances.

### LABORATORY WORK.

The Local Sanitary Authority have an arrangement with the Laboratories of Public Health, 6, Harley Street, London, for the examination of throat swabs and blood specimens sent up by Medical Practitioners from the district. The following specimens were examined during the past year:—

	Total	Positive	Negative
Throat Swabs (? Diphtheria) ...	14	1	13

### Antitoxin.

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum is supplied free to Medical Practitioners for all patients not in a position to incur the cost of it.

**Adoptive Acts and Bye-Laws in force in the District.**

Adoptive Acts.	Came into force.
1.—Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	Oct. 2nd, 1899
2.—Public Health Amendment Act, 1890	Nov. 20th, 1900
3.—Private Street Works Act, 1892.	April 30th, 1901
4.—Public Health Amendment Act, 1907	Feb. 21st, 1910

**Bye-laws and Regulations in respect to—**

1.—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order ...	June 1st, 1887
2.—Slaughter-houses ... ..	Feb. 23rd, 1892
3.—New Streets and Buildings ... ..	Sept. 14th, 1904
4.—Nuisances ... ..	Feb. 21st., 1889
5.—Drainage ... ..	June, 3rd, 1901
6.—Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ... ..	June 29th, 1903

**PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Every effort is made to ascertain the source of infection in every case notified so that such source may not remain a continuing focus of infection.

In the case of Diphtheria all other children in the house and any adults who may have had any recent cold or illness are swabbed. If suspicion rests on a school a search is made for children recently absent with a throat affection, or present in school with a suggestive nasal discharge, and any such found are swabbed.

To trace the source of infection for Scarlet Fever the school register is examined to ascertain any possible absentee who may have had a "missed" attack, and the children in the school are examined to find, if possible, evidence of desquamation.

Disinfection of every house infected by Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, is carried out, Formic Aldehyde Gas being used. There is no steam disinfection available, so that reliance has to be placed on disinfection by Formic Aldehyde Gas of all articles that cannot be boiled or steeped in liquid disinfectant. There are no special facilities available for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons, but in case of necessity it would be possible, I think, to improvise arrangements at the Isolation Hospital.

**Diphtheria.**

None, none, five, none, one cases of Diphtheria were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual



Incidence Rate of 0.24 per 1,000 calculated on the average population for the five years. All six cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

No Deaths occurred.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied by the Council free of cost for all cases in which the financial circumstances of the family cannot reasonably be expected to pay for it.

No use has been made of the Schick Test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

Thirteen, sixteen, eleven, ten, six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 2.2 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these 56 cases 18 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. No deaths occurred.

One "return" case has occurred during the past five years and that after the return home of the first case in the house from the Isolation Hospital of another Sanitary Authority.

No use has been made of the Dick test or of artificial methods of immunization.

### **Enteric Fever.**

None, none, none, one, one, cases of Enteric Fever were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.08 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. Of these two cases one was removed to the Isolation Hospital. No deaths occurred.

### **Erysipelas.**

None, one, none, one, one cases of Erysipelas were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.12 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. No case was removed to the Isolation Hospital.



### Pneumonia.

Two, one, two, three, four cases of Pneumonia were notified respectively in each of the last five years giving an average Annual Incidence Rate of 0.48 per 1,000, calculated on the average population for the five years. No cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Fifteen deaths occurred.

As regards the notification of Pneumonia I am of opinion that the possible assistance that can be given by the Sanitary Authority does not justify the cost. Only a small percentage of cases are notified, as is evident from the mortality figure, there being three more deaths registered than there were cases notified.

### Encephalitis Lethargica.

Two cases have been notified during the past five years, one in 1922, and one in 1925. The first was nursed at home and the second was removed to the Isolation Hospital. Both recovered. **Cerebro Spinal Fever. Malaria. Trench Fever.**

No case of any of these diseases has been notified during the past five years.

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

				Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	1	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	6	4	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	1	1	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	0	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1	1	0

NOTES.—1.—The ages of the cases notified were as follows :—

	Under											Over
	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis												
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
25	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	3	4	1	2	2	2	—	3

One person was certified as dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who was not notified during life.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS,  
1925.**

The above Regulations which came into force on 1st September last year, give power to Sanitary Authorities to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis from following the occupation of a Milker or Dairyman whilst in an infectious condition. No case has so far arisen in the district requiring action under these Regulations.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, Section 62.**

The above section gives powers to County Councils and Urban and Rural District Councils to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction when the home circumstances of a Tuberculous patient are such as to make it impossible to prevent the spreading of infection. The Hospital or Institution accommodation must be provided by the Authority without cost to the patient, and the Authority may be required by the Court to contribute to the cost of maintenance of the patients' dependents during his detention in Hospital.

No action has been called for under this section during the past year.

### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

#### **Measles and Whooping Cough.**

Neither of these diseases has been made locally notifiable. Reports are sent by Head Teachers of all Elementary Schools to the Medical Officer of Health as well as to the School Medical Officer of all cases occurring, or suspected, in the schools.

All cases of Measles are visited and nursing services offered under the arrangement with the County Nursing Association already referred to.

The Death Rate from these diseases calculated on the average population during the past five years was as follows :—

Measles, 0.2 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough, 0.6 per 1,000 population.

#### **Epidemic Diarrhoea.**

The number of deaths from this disease during the past five years has been respectively one, none, two, none, none, giving a death rate of 0.6 per 1,000 population.

#### **Puerperal Fever.**

None, none, one, one, none cases of Puerperal Fever have been notified respectively in each of the last five years.

No death has occurred from Puerperal Sepsis, but one from other accidents and disease of pregnancy, giving an average



maternal death rate per 1,000 children born of 0.0 from sepsis, and of 2.3 from other causes, etc., *i.e.*, a total maternal death rate from child birth of 2.3 per 1,000 children born.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

One, three, none, two, none cases have been notified respectively in each of the last five years, giving an incidence rate per 1,000 children born of 14.0. On receipt of every notification the County Medical Officer is informed so that a nurse may be supplied if needed under the County Council Infant Welfare Scheme.

The following table shows the result of treatment —  
1921—1926.

Cases.			Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
6	5	1	4	1	0	1 from a conge- nital dis- ease.

### **Poliomyelitis.**

None, none, none, one, none cases have been notified respectively during the past five years giving an average Incidence Rate per 1,000 of the population of 0.2.

### **Infantile Mortality.**

The Infantile Mortality Rate during the past five years has been respectively sixty-two, thirty-eight, thirty-six, one hundred and two, seventy-one per 1,000 births, giving an average annual rate of sixty-one.

The causes of death and the ages of the five children who died under one year of age in 1925, are as follows :—

Cause of Death.	Age. Sex.	Remarks.
Premature Birth ...	32 hours F.	Mother's health poor and probably cause of premature birth.
Marasmus (wasting) ...	12 days M.	Good home. Every care. Second Child ; first died.
Infantile Asthenia from birth	22 days F.	Twin. Child had every care. Weight at birth 4 lbs.
Ditto.	23 days. F.	Twin. Child had every care. Weight at birth 4 lbs.
Prolonged birth from Maternal Tumour	Few mins. M.	First child ; mother worked as waitress 7 hours a day 6 days a week until 2 months before birth of child.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Area in respect to Water Supply, Pollution of Streams, Drainage and Sewerage, Closet Accommodation and Scavenging are shown in tabular form on the attached fly leaf.

During the past year new sewers have been laid in St. Richard's Road and from Southwick Street to the Boundary in Mile Oak Road ; and the Water mains have been extended so as to serve two Bungalows and twenty-two houses.

### FOOD.

#### (a) Milk Supply.

The structural condition of the one cowstall is fair, a satisfactory condition of cleanliness can only be maintained by frequent and vigilant inspection.

I think that the Council should utilize the powers under Section 5 of the 1914 Milk Act, which only came into operation



# Synopsis of Sanitary Circumstances in the Southwick Urban District.

Name of Parish.	Area.	Popu- lation, Census 1921.	No. of Houses £16 or under.	No. of Houses over £16.	Water Supply.	Pollution of Streams of River.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.	Closet Accommodation. (approximate number of)			Removal of House Refuse.	
								Water Closets.	Pails	Privy. Closets.		
Southwick	...	1103	4847	351	845	Public supply from spring at foot of the Downs at Old Shoreham, Pumped to covered reservoir, and distributed through main to every portion of the Urban District.  Waterworks the property of Brighton Corporation. Only four houses not connected to public mains, but dependant on shallow wells.  One Dyeworks has its own supply from artesian well.	No serious pollution has been observed in the eastern arm of the Adur which is tidal.	District sewered throughout. Pipe sewers terminate in tank sewers, which open into common chamber from which sewage passes by means of iron pipes under the eastern arm of Shoreham Harbour, to discharge at a point 1,000 ft. beyond low water.  Discharge controlled by penstock.  DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. With the exception of Kingston Lane, a Private Road off Cross Road and about six outlying cottages, the whole of the District is sewered and drained. The exceptions mentioned are drained to cess-pools.  Not the least evidence of any backwash has been observed.  SURFACE WATER DISPOSAL. Rainwater from back yards and back roofs of houses passes to sewage sewers.  Rainwater from forecourts of houses and from roof water goes with all street surface into separate storm water sewers, which have an outfall at eastern arm of harbour.	All but 5.	3	2	By Contract.  Twice weekly in summer, once a week in winter.  Refuse deposited in disused chalk pit North of the Upper Shoreham Road.





last year, and authorize their Inspector to take samples of milk and in the first instance filter them through cotton wool filters so as to detect dirty ones. If such are found second samples should be taken from the same purveyor and sent for bacteriological examination, further action being taken if necessary. In the absence of such action dirty milk can be, and is sold with impunity and without any chance of the fact coming to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority or their officers.

As to the quality, as distinct from the cleanliness, of the milk sold below is a table showing the number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act during the past year by the County Council.

No. of samples taken.	MILK.		OTHER FOOD OR DRUGS.		
	Genuine.	Adult- erated.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Adult- erated.
6	6	0	2 (salt butter)	2	0

It will be seen that the total number of samples taken is only 1.2 samples per 1,000 population, whereas three samples per 1,000 is the number suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture.

I think more milk and other food samples should be taken under the Food and Drugs Act, and suggest that the Local Authority request the attention of the County Council to the small number of samples taken and the need for increasing the number.

The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, which deal with Tuberculous Cattle and their milk, but Section 4 of the 1914 Milk Act now gives power to the Medical Officer of any Local Sanitary Authority if he has reason to suspect that Tuberculosis is caused, or is likely to be caused, by the consumption of any milk which is being sold in his district, to give notice to the Medical Officer of the County in which the cows from which milk is obtained are kept, of the source of supply. Upon receipt of such notice the Medical Officer of the County must cause the cattle in the dairy to be inspected and make such other investigations as may be necessary and shall subsequently send copies of all veterinary, bacteriological, or other reports to the local Medical Officer of Health, and give information of the action taken upon them.

#### Designated Milk.

No Licences have been granted for the production or sale of designated milk during the past year.

**Registration.**

No application to be registered as a purveyor of milk has been refused and no registration has been revoked.

**Premises.**

No. of Dairymen, (Cowkeepers and Milksellers) etc., in the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of these registered (Order of 1885, Section 6 (1) (2))	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. Registered as Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of Dairymen, etc. (Butter and Cheesemakers) in the district (Order of 1885, Section 6 (5) (6), <i>i.e.</i> exempt from registration...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of inspections of Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
No. of Cowsheds on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Milkshops on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of inspections made :—							
(1) Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(2) Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
No. of inspections during milking time	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of premises found to require :—							
(a) Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Structural or Sanitary improvements :—							4
(1) Drainage board dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Accumulations of manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(3) Yard surface dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of these requirements carried out :—							
(a) Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Structural or Sanitary improvements :—							4
(1) Drainage board cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(3) Yard surface cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

**Water Supply.****Public Supply.****Well water.**

Cowsheds	...	...	1	—
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	7	—
No. of summonses issued under the Orders or Regulations	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	0

**(b) Meat.**

(1) There are two private slaughter houses in the district but only one of them is in general use and the work of inspection is thereby simplified. No difficulty or trouble has arisen through non-notification of time of slaughter.



No system of meat marking has been adopted in this district.

Any diseased meat is disposed of by burying in lime and by burning.

(2) The shops and stores in the district affected by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, have been visited and the requirements of the Regulations have been pointed out to the occupiers. Minor defects have been rectified and as a whole the shops are kept in a clean condition.

(3) There is no public slaughter house in the district.

### Slaughter Houses.

			In 1920	In January, 1925.	In December 1925.
Registered	...	...	—	—	—
Licensed	...	...	4	2	2
			—	—	—
			4	2	2
			—	—	—
No. of inspections under Meat Regulations					... 160
No. of Notices served for contraventions	...				... 8
Fixing of notice	...	...	...	...	... 1
Limewashing	...	...	...	...	... 2
Offensive accumulations			...	...	... 2
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	... 2
Gut cleansing	...	...	...	...	... 1
No. of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	... 8

### Meat Regulations.

No. of carcasses inspected :—

			Inspected.	Condemned	
				Whole.	In part.
(a) Bovine	...		98	—	3 cwt., 28 lb.
(b) Sheep	...		107	—	33 lbs.
(c) Pigs	...	...	442	2	1 cwt. 7 lbs.

### (c) Other Foods.

The food supply of the district is kept closely under observation by the Sanitary Inspector. The Public Health Act, 1925, will give Local Authorities greater power in dealing with the preparation and storage of food for sale.

There are three bakehouses in the district none of them underground. Two notices were served for sanitary defects and complied with. They are kept in a clean condition.

#### **Food Surrendered.**

One parcel of food was surrendered as unfit for food, namely half a ton of potatoes.

Seven of the butchers in the district make their own sausages. The premises and machines used are kept in a clean condition.

#### **Food Poisoning.**

No case of food poisoning has been brought to my notice during the past year.

#### **Sale of Food and Drugs Act.**

The administration of this Act is carried out by the County Council. I have stated under Milk that the only samples taken were six milk and two salt butter, eight in all, an insufficient number for a population of 4,847.

### **HOUSING.**

#### **I.—General Housing Conditions in the Area.**

(1) Except for two or three blocks of dilapidated property, the general housing conditions, in the area are good.

(2) Extent of shortage or excess. There is certainly a shortage of houses but it is difficult to say to what extent.

No scheme for the building of houses under either the 1923 or the 1924 Housing Acts is in contemplation by the Authority.

(3) No important change in the population is anticipated.

#### **II.—Overcrowding.**

(a) Extent. At the Census 1921, 120 houses were occupied by two families and two houses by three families. Two cases of overcrowding have come under notice during the past year.

(b) Causes. Insufficiency of houses for the working classes is the cause of overcrowding.

(c) Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding. Until more houses are erected it is practically impossible to deal with overcrowding.

(d) Principal cases of overcrowding and action taken during 1925 were :

(i) Four-roomed house occupied by (a) man and wife, four sons, aged 27, 24, 17, 6 and one daughter 2 years, and (b) sub-tenants man and wife and three boys, aged 9, 7, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

(ii) Four-roomed house occupied by (a) man and wife, three sons ages 18, 9, 5, three daughters ages 20, 13, and 11, grand-daughter  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . (b) sub-tenants man and wife and boy, aged 4.

No action has been taken owing to it being impossible to obtain alternative accommodation.

### III.—Fitness of houses.

(1) The general standard of fitness of houses in the area is good, apart from eighteen houses which are unfit for habitation.

Minor delapidations, dampness and lack of proper food store constitute the principal causes of unfitness.

From observations in the poorer parts of the district it would appear that tenants are negligent, no restraint being placed by parents on unruly children. There are other cases where the lack of proper management by owners results in small defects becoming serious ones.

(2) Action taken as regards unfit houses under the Public Health Acts :—

(a) Intimation Notices are generally effective, but failing remedy Statutory Notices are served.

(b) The Housing Act has not been used in dealing with defects, notices being served under the Public Health Act.

(3) During inspection of houses, and on every possible occasion, tenants are advised and encouraged to take every care of the houses they live in.

In the case of poor owners of property, arrangements have been made so that a certain portion of the work is done at stated intervals.

There are no back to back houses in the District.

### (IV) Unhealthy Areas.

In March, 1926, I represented Albion Place, Fishersgate, to the Local Authority as an unhealthy area.



(V) **Byelaws relating to Houses, and Houses let in Lodgings, and to Tents, Vans, and Sheds.**

There are no Byelaws in the District affecting houses let in lodgings.

Byelaws affecting tents, vans, sheds, etc., are satisfactory and appear to meet the needs of the district. The inclusion of Section 43 of the Public Health Act, 1925, will help.

There is need for the revision of existing Byelaws in respect to nuisances and slaughter houses, and I think the model Byelaws in respect to houses let in lodgings should be adopted.

(VI) **General and Miscellaneous.**

An effort was made during the year to bring to the notice of the people in the District the constant need for the destruction of rats. During rat week a "rat hunt" was inaugurated, which resulted in about 120 rats being killed.

**HOUSING STATISTICS, 1925.**

Number of new houses erected :—

Name of Parish.	Total.	With State Assistance under Housing Acts.	
		By the Local Authority.	By other bodies or persons.
South Ward ...	4	—	4
North West Ward	10	—	1
North East Ward	3	—	—
Fishersgate Ward	12	—	12

**HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910.**

No. of dwelling houses inspected ... 105  
 Total Number of inspections made ... 319  
 No. of dwelling houses in which defects were found ... 72  
 No. of dwelling houses in which defects were rectified (*i.e.*, made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders :—

(a) By Inspector's intimation notice ... 53  
 (b) By action of Sanitary Authority ... 7

**Defective Houses : position at 31st December, 1925 :—**

(1) Actually remedied...	...	...	...	...	...	60
(2) Works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Owner promised to remedy but not started	...	...	...	...	...	0
(4) Closed :—						
(a) voluntarily	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) after Closing Order	...	...	...	...	...	0
(5) No progress made yet (10 of these were only inspected during the last month of the year)	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total	...	...	...	...	...	72

**Unremedied defective houses at end of 1924.**

Last year's report showed 12 houses unremedied.  
Of these 12 have been remedied.

**Defective houses, nature of defects.**

Cleansing (re-papering, distempering, etc.)...	...	...	...	172
Structural (walls, roof, floors, yard)...	...	...	...	301
Sanitary (closet, drains, ventilation)	...	...	...	56
Ashpits	...	...	...	10
As to water supply	...	...	...	0
Overcrowding	...	...	...	2
Other defects, accumulations, etc.	...	...	...	2

**UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.****1.—Inspection.**

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	155
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	105
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	122

## II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
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## III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

### A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—				
(a) by owners	...	...	...	0
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	0

### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	7
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied			
(a) by owners	...	...	7
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	0

### C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	0
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	0
(6) Number of dwelling houses demolished voluntarily	...	...	...	0



### Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Inspections made :—

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Thirteen notices were served, nine for want of cleanliness, one for overcrowding, one for want of drainage of floor, two for other nuisances, and one for defective sanitary accommodation. All were complied with.

### Smoke Abatement.

There is only one large works in the District, and the stoking arrangements here appear efficient ; no nuisance has been noted.

### Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

There is no Common Lodging House, and no offensive trade in the district.

### Other Work.

The Sanitary Inspectors' work in connection with Dairies, Slaughter Houses, Factories and Workshops, Housing is shown separately under these headings, but in addition the following work has been done :—

Offensive accumulations—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Water closets—No. repaired or improved ... .. 13

Cesspools—No. abolished and drains connected to sewer... 1

Drains, drain traps—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

**Summary.**

Total number of inspections made for all purposes	...	914
Total number of Notices served—		
Informal ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	...	109
Statutory ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	...	7
Complaints received	...      ...      ...      ...	104
Complaints found justified and dealt with	...      ...	104

**Schools.**

There are four Public Elementary Schools in the District. All have the public water supply and water closet sanitation.





